THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXVI No 24 — E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Historical Society c

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MAY 10th, 1927.

$1.50 per year in advance

Fine Quality

"SALADA" TEA

3 to 4 cups to each cent's worth of tea.

206

HOLSTEINS

Females, 4-year olds and 2-year olds, with records over 14,400 lbs., 8000 and 5700 lbs. respectively, with ordinary care. Also yearling males and females and spring calves.

JOHN L. WILSON,
15-tf Enterprise, Ont.

DECORATING

Interior and Exterior Decorating, Paper Hanging and Graining.

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'Phone 406. East Street.

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For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

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Ontario Land Surveyor. Municipal Engineering. Drainage Engineering. Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

John Street, South of Paisley House. Phone 385. Box 139. 15tf

THE Belleville Nurseries! —for— **ROSES**

All kinds of Roses ready now.

Plant early for best results

W. C. REID,
179 Dundas St.
BELLEVILLE - ONT.
14

MILLINERY

The summer, like the spring shapes, will be small and medium.

New patterns continue to arrive.

Of course, exclusive styles in large head sizes, made in our own work room.

Moderately Priced.

Scarfs, Windsor Ties, Silk Hose and Corsets.

A Specialty.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House

$30 and $35 Suits TAILORED TO YOUR ORDER

The kind that gives long service and retains their shape until the garment is worn out.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor.
Men's and Boys' Wear
Newburgh, - Ont.

Chimneys, mantles and all supplies for Aladdin lamps, at Wallace's, Napanee Agents.

FOR SALE—Rubber tired buggy. PAUL'S GARAGE.

FOR SALE—Family driving mare, suitable for third horse. PAUL'S GARAGE.

FOR SALE—General purpose mare, in foal PAUL'S GARAGE.

WANTED—Cattle to pasture. Apply, CLARENCE SHERMAN, R. R. No. 3, Napanee. 23-dp

FOR SALE—Lime and stone. Apply to HARRY KINKLEY, formerly called Pat Bergin's lime kiln, Roblin's Hill. 24-bp

WANTED—A spot cash bargain in house and lot. Any good location in town. Price between $1500 and $2500. Box 630, Napanee.

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may have list properly for sale at low terms, no sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Southeast quarter of Lot Number eight, in the fourth concession of Richmond, owned by Percy Snyder, 90 acres, known as part Nelson Russell Farm. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 43

BOOK LOST—On Saturday evening, April 30th, in Napanee, near Post Office, a small black note book. Will finder kindly return same to this Office, the Post Office or notify M. B. FRINK, Odessa. 24-ap

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FOR SALE—Medium sized, two storey brick dwelling on East street. Electric lights, furnace and waterworks. Large barn and stable. Good well at door. Also good building lot adjoining. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to PAUL'S GARAGE, Dundas street, Napanee. Phone 198.

REAL ESTATE

John Thompson farm, Roblindale station, about 100 acres, good brick house and buildings, Slash Road; W. H. Miller farm, 194 acres, 11 miles from Napanee, River Road; Madden property, Napanee, 50 acres; Clayton Garrison farm, 150 acres, 3 miles from Napanee, on Kingston highway; Jacob Denison farm, Selby; Mrs. J. A. Parks, good house, 13 acres land, in town; 2 good residences.

JOHN WILSON,
Napanee.

REAL ESTATE

Have for sale the Fred Scrimshaw homestead, only 2½ miles from Deseronto and 4 miles from Napanee. Good buildings, water and well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Suitable for gardening, grain growing or poultry. Contains 50 acres. On terms if desired.

Also 4 large farms, 200 to 250 acres. Good buildings, many conveniences, close to markets. All very reasonable prices.

Several 100-acre farms for sale. Town property, residences and business properties.

T. H. WIGGINS,
South of Paisley House, John Street, Napanee. 22-tf

CREDIT SALE.

W. H. Roe, Auctioneer, will sell for P. A. Scott on the Belleville Road, 1½ miles from Napanee, on Friday, May 13th, at 1 o'clock, the following:

1 Deering binder, with sheaf carrier, with 6 ft. cut, new; 1 Dodge roadster, 1 Overland touring, 1 light platform spring wagon, 1 fanning mill, 1 cultivator, 1 drag, 1 plough, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 barrel churn, 2 ladders, 1 hen crate, 1 milk can, 1 cook stove, 1 coal heater, 1 parlor wood stove, 1 crib stove, 1 tables, chairs, sideboard, couch, stands, bedsteads, hanging lamps and many other articles too numerous to mention.

2 2-year-old graded Holstein heifers, due to freshen about the first of June, 2 grade Holstein cows, one just freshened, other to freshen soon, 6 Tamworth pigs, 6 weeks old. Usual terms.

Does it pay to feed Dr. Hess' stock or poultry tonic? Buy a pail of stock food and watch results. We guarantee it to pay for itself at least twice over, or money refunded. This applies when fed to cattle, horses or hogs. Full information at Wallace's, Napanee agents.

MARLBANK.

Mrs. E. Badgley has carpenters engaged rebuilding her barn. Messrs. L. Emmett and Cecil Phillips, of Thomasburg, are doing the work.

The cheese factory opened on Monday with Gerald Casey of Tweed, as cheesemaker.

Mr. Vonce Farrel has T. McGrath engaged putting a steel roof on his house.

Mr. Joe Taylor attended a meeting of the councillors of Hungerford Township in Tweed on Monday last.

Quite a number from here attended the Knights of Columbus ball in Tweed on Monday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Scott attended the funeral of Mr. Scott's niece at Perth on Tuesday last.

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LARGEST DOCK IN WORLD.

Gladstone Dock, Liverpool, Is 1,050 Feet Long and 120 Feet Wide.

What is claimed to be the largest dock in the world will be opened at Liverpool, England, this year. The Gladstone Dock, as it is called, is 1,050 feet long and 120 feet wide, while the outer lock is even longer and wider. When it is remembered that the Cunard liner Aquitania is 901 feet in length and 97 feet broad it will be seen that there is ample room in the dock for the biggest vessel afloat.

Curiously enough, the first dock built in England was constructed at Liverpool and opened for shipping in 1715. This old dock has disappeared and the important Canning Dock marks the site on which it once stood.

Parliamentary powers were obtained by the Mersey Docks enterprise as far back as 1906, when it was estimated that the cost of constructing it would be £4,000,000. The war, however, practically doubled the cost of materials, and the Gladstone Dock and its two branch docks, now nearing completion, will have cost nearly £8,000,000.

One of the striking features of this gigantic undertaking are the 2½ miles of quays within the four sides on the quayside could easily accommodate the population of an entire city—800,000 people.

The lock giving access to the dock itself has a water area of twenty-two acres, and it will be possible to dock vessels at any state of the tide, so that liners will not have to line up in the river awaiting high water.

The entrance lock gates hold the world's record for size and weight. The two flaps of the inner gate have a span of 130 feet and each weighs 960 tons, boating those in use on the Panama Canal. This 1,000 tons can be swung open in two minutes.

For dealing with cargoes there are 161 cranes. The dock walls are of granite-faced concrete.

What He Thought.

A good story told by Will Fyffe, the Scottish comedian, concerns two fellow countrymen who met after a number of years.

"Hae a cigar?" said Sandy, in the large manner one Christmas eve.

Jock thanked him and lit up. "Look!" he said to Sandy, after a while, "these smokes mean hae cost ye a deal."

"Na sae muckle," replied Sandy expansively. "A matter o' five shillings the twa, maybe."

For a time the two smoked away satisfied of this and that. Then came a pause.

"Sandy," said Jock at last, in tones of one who has made a great discovery, "Ahm thinkin' yon cigar is the four-and-ninepenny one."

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Phoebe Ann Baker, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claim against the estate of Phoebe Ann Baker, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of June, A.D., 1927, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 3rd day of June, A.D. 1927, the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

MAX FOX, Executor
24-c

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Mary Pringle HOSEY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claim against the estate of Pringle Hosey, late of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of May, A.D., 1927, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice, that after the said 25th day of May, A.D., 1927, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution hereof.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for the said Estate.
Dated this 27th day of April, 1927
23-d

RICHMOND MINUTES

May 3rd, 1927.

Council met in Town Hall, Selby. Members were all present the Reeve presiding.

Minutes of last session were read and adopted.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that snow pay lists, total $18.66 be paid. Carried.

Moved by A. H. Oliver, seconded by C. Hartin, that account of Town of Deseronto for work on boundary for year 1926, total $208.48, one half chargable against the Township of Richmond, $104.24, be paid. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that balance of $40.80 due Pedlar People, Ltd., on 1926 account, also invoice of April 14th, 1927, amounting to $264.00, total $304.80, be paid. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that the motion of Dupre and Hartin re Insurance on Township roads, be rescinded. Carried.

Reeve asked for the Yeas and Nays, which were as follows:

Yeas—McQuaig, Oliver, Hartin, Nay—Tummon, Dupre.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by A. H. Oliver, that the Insurance on Township roads be renewed for 1927. Carried unanimously, except for Reeve, who voted against same.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by M. Dupre, that the council take no action with regard to T. Richmond's bill for supplies furnished W. McFarland during quarantine. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by C. Hartin, that we receive from John Schermehorn, Sr., the sum of twelve dollars and thirty-five cents, being half of receipts from Roblin scales for the past half year. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by C. Hartin, that the following accounts be paid: W. R. Lott, renewing insurance on Tp. hall and shed, $27.40; fee for deposit box in Royal Bank, $7.00. Carried.

Moved by A. H. Oliver, seconded by M. Dupre, that a By-law be introduced appointing pound keeper and fence viewers for 1927. Carried.

Moved by C. Hartin, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that By-law No. 453, appointing the following pound keepers and viewers, be read the third time, signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

POUND KEEPERS

D. Fitzpatrick, Wm. Miller, Bert Hudson, Geo. Sampson, J. M. Doyle, John Cook, Gardner Hardcastle, Geo. Tyner, Geo. Shoottle, John Asselstine, Herb Windover, John McHenry, Jonas Sweet, Chas. Edgar, Jas. Vankoughnett, Herb Aylsworth, W. J. Mowers, Rupert Taylor, Wellington Craig, Wm. McConnell, Frank McConnell, Leopold Carscallen, Gordon Schermehorn, Robt. Cook, A. J. Scott, D. R. Sexsmith, Arch McCutcheon, Dan Jaynes, Fred Doyle, John Kinne.

FENCE VIEWERS

Bruce Russell, King W. Scott, Byron Rose, Merle Sills, John C. Hudgins, Hayner Wayte, Jas. N. Hudgins, Chas. Dudgeon, Jas. Henderson, Menzo Grooms, W. A. McLeod, Wesley Davis, Chas. Hawley, R. D. Bowen, W. E. Jackson, W. J. Gollinger, Angus McQuaig, W. J. Tyner, Garfield Sills, Henry Martin, Hiram Shannon, A. C. McConnell, Arch McCutcheon, Fred Scrimshaw, Stewart Mowers.

Council adjourned to meet Tuesday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock for Court of Revision and Council.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

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TAMWORTH

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the town hall with an attendance of forty-two. Mrs. McCallum, the president, opened the meeting and the opening ode was sung. This was followed by oldtime songs in honor of Grandmothers' Day. There were a number of visitors from this vicinity and also the neighboring institutes of Croydon and Moscow, one of these being the District President, Mrs. Huffman, of Tweed. Roll call was responded to by "Don't for the Kitchen." Then followed a debate, "Resolved that money exerts more influence than ballots." Affirmative, Mrs. Smith Gilmore, Mrs. Thornley and Mrs. R. Stinson; negative, Mrs. J. P. Wells, Mrs. J. W. Shier, Jr., and Mrs. George Stinson. This debate was much enjoyed. The negative side proved the stronger and won the decision. The judges were Mrs. P. Teskey, Mrs. Charles Amey and Mrs. Bonter.

The District President was asked to take the platform, and she gave an interesting address. Mrs. Piper then thanked the members for their kindness to her during her illness. Prizes were given to the grandmothers, Mrs. Elizabeth Wagar winning the prize for being the oldest grandmother. Mrs. Walters won the prize for having the most grandchildren, and Mrs. Shier was the winner of the prize for being the youngest grandmother. Refreshments were then served and the meeting closed by singing "The Maple Leaf."

Rum, Honey and Tamarac Balsam is the best preparation we know of for stubborn coughs and colds. 35c. a bottle at Wallace's.

OBITUARY

J. F. LAKE.

J. Frank Lake, one of the prominent and well-known farmers of Morven, passed away on Thursday after an illness of several weeks from pneumonia. The funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday. Services were held in the White Church, Morven, of which deceased was one of its most active members.

MRS. J. LASHER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Joseph Lasher, who passed away on Saturday at her late residence in Richmond, took place on Monday, with services in Roblin United Church. Deceased had been in poor health for some time. Her husband, one daughter and one son predeceased her some years ago. One son, Mr. Walter Lasher of Richmond, survives.

MRS. W. BAKER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wellington Baker, who passed away on Tuesday of last week, took place from her late residence on Dalton, with services in St. Mary Magdalene church and interment at Riverside. The late deceased had been in poor health for some time and a few weeks ago went to Kingston General Hospital for treatment. Deceased had been a resident of Napanee for many years and was a consistent and active worker in Grace Church, of which she was a member. She was also a member of Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the late residence, South Napanee, to Riverview cemetery.

MRS. ELIZABETH BOGERT

Mrs. Elizabeth Bogert, widow of Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, for many years rector of St. Alban's Anglican church, Brockville, a well-known resident of Sandy Hill, died at four o'clock Wednesday morning, following a short illness, at the age of 88 years. Archdeacon Bogert's death will be widely mourned. With her husband she had always taken an active interest in church matters and had a large circle of friends. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Atkinson, of Bath, Ont., and later of St. Catherines, Ont., in which later city Rev. Dr. Atkinson was rector of St. George's Anglican church. She was born in Bath, but moved with the family, when a very young girl, to St. Catherines. There she was brought up and in 1890 married Rev. James John Bogert, then curate in Prescott. Rev. and Mrs. Bogert took up residence shortly after their marriage at Napanee, where the clergyman was rector of St. Mary Magdalene church for nineteen years. Rev. Mr. Bogert came to Atlanta from Napanee, and was rector of St. Alban's Church for thirty-three years, retiring in 1914. He predeceased his wife in 1920. Mrs. Bogert was survived by three daughters, the Misses Edith and Mary Bogert, at home, and Mrs. Norton-Taylor, wife of the manager of the Royal Bank, Brockville; and four sons, C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Montreal Bank, Toronto; Frederick Bogert, bond broker, New York; Mortimer Bogert, manager of the Montreal branch of the Dominion Bank, and Gerald Bogert, superintendent of branches of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal. Several grandchildren also survive.

DESERONTO.

Miss Luh McMahon spent the week-end the guest of her parent at Sydenham.

Messrs. Francis Shatraw, Edmund St. Louis and Maurice Pallard, Leaside, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. M. J. McFaul is spending a few weeks in Montreal, the guest of her son.

Mr. Bruce Stoddart, Belleville, spent the week-end in town.

Word was received last week at the High School that the annual cadet inspection will take place on May 30th. Capt. Heron, Kingston, will be the inspecting officer.

At the May festivities of the public school, the cadets of the High School will march to the general field in full dress uniform, with guns. The celebration will take place about May 23rd.

Mr. Roy Kitchen was a caller in Trenton on Saturday.

Miss Helena Naphin, Kingston, spent the week-end in town, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Naphin.

Many of the local ball fans are passing up some interesting ball games at the High School grounds. The form teams, both girls and boys, played practice every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Miss Alma Gaulin, Belleville, spent the week-end in town the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. Gaulin.

Mr. Frank (Buster) Whitton, Oshawa, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitton, over the week-end.

Mr. Jas. Whitton is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

FRATERNITY HOUSE PROBLEM

"Is this dance formal, or can I wear my own clothes?"—Carnegie Puppet.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
May 6th, 1927.

Council met on Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock as per adjournment.

Mayor E. J. Roy occupied the chair.

Present—Councillors Simpson, Dunbar, Kimmerly, Fitzpatrick, Jewell, Howitt and Reeve Boyes.

A communication was read from the Union of Canadian Municipalities, stating that a Convention of that organization would be held at Ottawa on June 7th, 8th and 9th, and intimating that the Town of Napanee should be represented.

Ordered filed.

A communication was read from Standard Paving, Limited, agreeing to bear the cost of an inspector during the construction of the storm sewers in connection with the Centre street pavement.

Referred to the Streets Committee with power to appoint an inspector.

A communication was read from the McClary Manufacturing Co., stating they would like to have the privilege of tendering for traffic signs which will be required on certain streets in Napanee, in connection with the regulation of traffic.

Referred to the Streets Committee.

Mrs. Gilbride and Mrs. Moffat appeared before the council on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's United church. They were seeking permission to conduct a refreshment booth in the Driver Water Park during band concert nights.

Referred to the Parks Committee with power to act.

Canadian Capital Shows want to come to Napanee for a week, under the auspices of the local Fire Department, and a representative of the firemen asked the council to grant permission for the said company's appearance without any license charges.

Referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee with power to act.

A by-law was passed requiring all property owners on Centre street, from the Canadian National Railway southerly to Mill street to have constructed proper and sufficient connections with the tile sewer, and also proper and sufficient connections with the waterworks mains, said work to be completed by May 20th, 1927.

Several by-laws were introduced and passed to provide funds to take care of the cost of the Rosebrugh Cheese Factory, pavements, cement walks, sewers, etc., not heretofore provided for.

Referred the celebration in Napanee on July 1st of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation was discussed and discussed.

On motion of Councillors Simpson and Kimmerly, a notice will be sent to the officials of the Town of Deseronto and to the Reeves of all the municipalities in the County of Lennox and Addington, asking them to send representatives to a meeting to be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on Wednesday, May 18th, at 7.30 p.m., when ways and means will be discussed and arrangements made for the holding of a demonstration suitable and fitting for this memorable occasion.

Accounts for the Hydro Electric Commission and Bell Telephone Co. were referred to the Clerk with power to act.

The Streets Committee were authorized to call for tenders for the suitable for service connections and other sewer work in connection with the construction of the Centre street pavement.

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ODESSA.

Bruce Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, is in Kingston General Hospital, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

A baby boy arrived recently to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Graham and a baby girl to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Timmons.

Mrs. John Graham, of Watertown, spent a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Graham.

Hugh Mohan, of Watertown, spent a few days recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mohan.

Robert Clancy spent a few days recently with his sister, Mrs. Jas. McConnell.

Messrs. Arthur and Ross Clark, of the Royal Bank staff, Toronto, are spending their vacations with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Clark.

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ADOLPHUSTOWN.

The recent showers have started the growth, but the late frost's spending a powerful grip on land. The prospects for a hay crop are not very bright.

The W. L. cheese factory began work for the season on Monday morning last. It is very unusual for this factory not to be in operation about the middle of April.

The people all around are doing a whole lot of spring cleaning. Rod. Whook, whose house and contents were destroyed by fire, about $250 in cash, besides many useful articles of wearing apparel and house furnishings have been collected.

While passing Sillsville church at the Sunday School hour on Sunday morning last, Mr. Hugh Allison had the misfortune to strike Arnold Young son of R. B. Young, with the fender of his car. The little boy was rolled some istance and considerably scratched and bruised but fortunately escaped serious injuries.

Cement!

A full car of Portland cement now in. Let us supply you.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

NEWBURGH.

On Tuesday evening last, in the school room of the United Church, the second annual banquet of the Young People's League was held. During the fall and winter, the league met each week, and had an average attendance of sixty-five. The total membership is about eighty. The president, Miss E. Shorey, was assisted by a splendid executive. The Christian fellowship department was responsible for the study of the teachings of the church. The missionary department study book was "New Days in Old India." Once a month a little musical and social program was greatly enjoyed. The Christian citizenship department devoted their monthly programme to the consideration of "The Ways of Peace," and "The Wrong or Right of Warfare."

Tuesday evening's banquet was the closing meeting for the season. Over fifty were invited children, parents and friends of the league, sat down to a splendid supper. Mr. Ira Cook, Sunday School superintendent, acted as chairman, and discharged his duties very ably. The young people's choir, under the leadership of Mrs. R. Rickard, A.T.C.M.R.E., the superintendent of the Junior League, and Mr. Albert Colquhoun of Belleville, to assist. His solos, his leading community singing, and his very timely address on leadership added much pleasure and profit to the programme.

The toasts included "The King," "Our United Church," proposed by Miss Alicia Keough, and responded to by Rev. Mr. Anderson.

"Our Missionaries" was proposed by Miss M. Keough and responded to by Miss H. M. Page. Mr. John Keough proposed the toast to "Our Fathers," and Mr. R. S. Jenkins, principal of the High School, replied.

Miss Mabel McNeely proposed the toast to "Our Mothers" and Mrs. G. A. Dunwoody responded. Mr. Jack Wartman proposed the toast to "Our Village" and Reeve Aylsworth responded.

Miss Queenie Baul proposed the toast to "Our Young People."

In replying, Rev. Mr. Rickard spoke on "Leadership" and presented the qualities of courage, adventure and patience, as essential in young people in the making of their coming in the place of leadership in future years.

Miss M. McNeely, Miss Marie Brooks, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Juanita Wartman and Miss L. Ramsay contributed to the success of the programme by their music.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Dunwoody attended Convocation at Queen's University on Wednesday, when their adopted daughter, Miss Margaret Mitchell, received the degree of B.A. All congratulate Miss Mitchell on her success.

Mrs. Bailey, Kingston, is a visitor with her nephew, Mr. H. Snider.

Mrs. Shortts is in Napanee on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Hubbs opened her ice cream parlor for the season.

A number of adherents and members of the Free Methodist Mission attended the district Quarterly meeting at Harrowsmith on Sunday.

Miss Wonnacott, who is nursing Mrs. Ward Wartman during her serious illness, was in Kingston for two days last week.

Miss M. Barton, Bell Telephone Co., Queen's graduate, spent the week-end with Miss Margaret Mitchell.

Rev. Mr. Anderson officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Armstrong, Sr., mother of Mr. Howard Armstrong, Newburgh Road, on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Garrett and children are spending a few days with parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Denison.

Mrs. J. Foster, of Moscow, spent a few days with her friend, Miss A. Barkwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Shibley, San Francisco, and Mr. Shibley, Napanee, called on friends in town recently. Mr. and Mrs. Shibley are enjoying an extended trip to New York and Montreal. Mr. Shibley's father received his early education at the Newburgh academy and later became a minister. He built the pipe organ in the United Church was a memorial gift from Mr. Shibley's uncle.

Miss E. Shorey was in Kingston on Wednesday, visiting friends.

Paul, who is progressing after an appendicitis operation at the General Hospital.

Congratulations to Miss Marjorie Hill, who graduated on May 3rd as a trained nurse from a hospital at Niagara, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lillie, of Verona, and Mr. George Lillie, of Petworth, visited at Richard Lillie on Sunday.

Miss Kathryn Asselstine, R.N., of Detroit, has returned, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. E. Nugent.

Mr. German Wagar has left for a trip through the west.

Miss Blanche Yeomans, who has been attending Bible School in Winnipeg, has returned to her home in W. Lorne, while her sister, Miss Olive Yeomans, has gone to Alberta on Mission work.

Just when you need it.
Just where you need it.
Just as you need it.
That's REAL Coal Service.
VANLUVEN. Phone 92.
A Black Business Handled White.

COMING :-: EVENTS

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. Mary Magdalene Church will give a farewell re-union to Rev. and Mrs. Coleman in the S. S. room of the church on Friday evening, May 20th, at 8 o'clock. Refreshments. Silver collection.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

PETER AT PENTECOST.

Sunday, May 15—Acts 2 : 12-14, 32-41.

Golden Text—Repent ye, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ unto the remission of your sins ; and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. (Acts 2 :38).

The lesson today marks one of the great epochs, perhaps the greatest, in the Christian Church. Here we have recorded the fulfillment of the promise of the Holy Spirit. Before His ascension our Lord commanded His disciples to tarry in Jerusalem until they should be endued with power from on high (Luke 24 : 49). The lesson is rich in suggestive material for practical application to the needs of the Church and the world at the present time. Here is recorded the story of the first revival.

First it explains the secret of all power in the preaching of the Gospel. It is not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord. It shows the universal need for an appeal of the Gospel. Devout men "out of every nation under heaven" heard the Gospel and got their first impress of it on the minds of the scholars. Much is being said and written today about the "golden thread" that runs through all religions, and that the Christian religion to the people of the East, who have their own religions, which are said to be just as good. That is the devil's lie. The Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is the universal remedy for a universal disease, and it is the only remedy. There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved, and men and women out of every nation under the sun respond to the proclamation of the good news of salvation through the shed blood of Jesus Christ and accept Him as Saviour and Lord.

The background to Pentecost and the three thousand conversions is found in verse 14 of this :—"They all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication. Revivals are not to be worked up from beneath. They are to be prayed down from above. This is what happened on the day of Pentecost. Would you know the secret of power in the ministry, in the Christian life and in leading men and women to Christ? It is just this : prayer, prayer and more prayer. Nothing else but this will move the hand that will move the world and bring the revival that is longed for. Lord, teach us to pray.

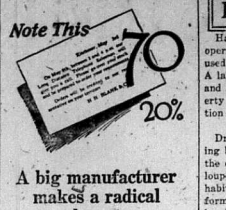
The following story explains the source of power in bringing about a great revival in Wales. A minister who was remarkably successful in his preaching had but one sermon, but it brought it hundreds of men were saved. Far away from where he lived, in a lonely valley, news of this wonderful success reached a brother preacher. Forthwith he became anxious to find out the secret of this success. He started out and walked the lond, weary road, and at length reaching the humble cottage where the minister lived, he said : "Brother, where did you get that sermon ?" He was taken in into a poorly furnished room, and shown a spot where the carpet was worn bare and shabby. There a window that looked out toward the solemn mountains, and the minister said : "Brother, that is where I got that sermon. My heart was heavy for men. One evening I knelt there, and cried for power to preach as I never preached before. The hours passed on until midnight struck, and the stars looked down on a sleeping valley, and the silent hills ; but the answer came not, so I prayed on, until at length I saw a faint grey sheet up in the east. Presently it became silver, and I watched and prayed until the silver became purple and gold, and up all the mountain crests blazed the glorious fires of the new day ; and then the sermon came, and the power came, and I lay down and slept, and arose and preached and scores fell down before the fire of God. That is where I got that sermon."

Nothing is perhaps more striking in this lesson than the contrast that is presented by Peter The weak, vacillating Peter of a few weeks before, who, with oaths and curses, had denied that he knew Christ for fear a maid would laugh at him, is now prepared to risk his life to proclaim the Gospel and testify for His risen Lord and Saviour. There is nothing else that will impart such moral courage as the power of the Holy Spirit in the life, and physical courage also, as the whole history of the Christian Church and the shed blood of countless martyrs clearly show.

Notice the sermon that Peter preached. It was Christ and the resurrection that he proclaimed, adducing three proofs to attest that Jesus was the Christ, the promised Messiah of the Jews, and that God had raised Him from the dead. See the effect of Peter's sermon. They were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Brethren, what shall we do."

The preaching of the Gospel will always do one of two things. It will harden the heart or soften the heart. It will create opposition of the heart, or a closer resentment of spirit ; it will bring men and women nearer to Christ, or it will drive them further away ; it will be a savor of life unto life or of death unto death.

See the effect of this the greatest gospel sermon perhaps ever preached. Three thousand were converted. The audience of that day was not one whit different from the modern audience of today. Under the faithful proclamation of the Gospel, the preaching of Christ, crucified and risen again, men and women are converted and brought to the Saviour. But some mocked Peter and the Apostles, saying, "They are filled with new wine." In other words, they said they were drunk. How is a picture of the many to-day who are "wise after the fashion of this world," who, when they see some poor soul converted and shouting his praises to God for the great deliverance He has wrought in his life, hold up hands of horror at such "neurotic" people and these displays of emotionalism. Whenever the Holy Spirit comes to abide He is the harbinger of joy and gladness. It is the business of the soul. That saved sinners should break out into joyous singing at such moments is not to be wondered at. The amazing thing would be if they did not. Shall not the redeemed of the Lord say so, and cry aloud with joy. If they hold their peace the very stones might well cry out.



A big manufacturer makes a radical change

A very well-known manufacturer with 70 dealers in Western Ontario now uses Long Distance Sequence Calls to call them once a month to get their orders — so they will always have full stocks. A postal card sent in advance notifies them when the call will be made, and they are ready.

These calls, at first made Person-to-Person, are now all made Station-to-Station. It proves to be just as satisfactory — is much quicker — and about 20% cheaper. The saving each month surprised them.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

204

WILL YOU MAKE A FLYER?

BY ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive & Electrical Trades, Chicago, Ill.)

How many persons of one's acquaintance could become competent aeroplane pilots ? The average individual may learn to drive a motor car in a tolerably manner ; but would even five per cent of the population, aided by the best tuition learn to control the flight of an airplane at the present time ?

The air is such an unstable medium that flying can scarcely be a popular art for many decades. An intending flyer must possess the bird-man's physique and temperament ; he needs alertness and resourcefulness of mind.

Delicacy of touch, which gives the pilot complete mastery of his airplane and conveys the "feel" of the machine to his brain in time to correct a sideslip or a "stall," is the gift of nature alone. So are eyes that can judge speed and distance with unerring accuracy. By the latter qualifications the novice tests both to "take-off" his machine and to make a safe landing.

Navigation is a science. Before a cross-country flight the pilot ascertains the velocity of the wind. He then calculates its approximate strength and the height which he has chosen for his flight, say 2000 feet. The velocity at this height is just about double the velocity of the wind on the ground. It also blows in a slightly different direction and the pilot must allow for this "veering angle." He then obtains the mean compass bearing to his objective after adding or deducting the angle which represents the force of the wind.

Clouds envelope an airplane in a steamy fog. They should be dodged when possible, because the pilot cannot trust his sense of balance—the "instinct" that, on the ground, he depends upon the indicating instruments alone. Hail or rain is very unpleasant and may damage the propeller. When the sun is low on the frontal horion the pilot finds it very hard to see.

Year by year difficulties are surmounted. Perhaps designers will evolve a machine which has the self-righting properties of a lifeboat. Safety at slow speeds must be obtained and the controls must be simplified before the man in the street can expect to fly.

A motorist may commit many glaring mistakes during his apprenticeship, but the beginner in an airplane knows that his first slight error may be his last.

But it won't be long before airplanes will be as common as automobiles.

A British Actor's Triumph.

Hollywood's leading actors all seem to be British these days. Ronald Colman, who has succeeded Valentino, is a Scotsman; Reginald Denny, the popular comedian, is English and at the moment the strong man of the screen is Victor McLaglen, who plays the leading part in "What Price Glory?" Mr. McLaglen was wandering around London a short time ago looking for a job and trying to make ends meet. He is now making about $150,000 a year. I am told he is a bishop's son; was once a boxer; and was a well-known figure among the British troops at Bagdad during the war. He would stand out anywhere, for he is a magnificent figure of a man, and his broken nose only makes him more attractive to women.

Here and There

Hamilton's air port comes into operation May 21st. The property used is four hundred acres is extent. A large hangar is being constructed and the old homestead on the property will be remodelled as an aviation boarding school.

Driven by over-population to eating bark of trees and seaweed from the ocean, the wild goats of Guadaloupe Island are changing their habits and, in some respects, their form. They are learning to climb leaning trees in search of foliage.

According to recent game regulations in the Province of Alberta, prairie chicken, grouse, partridge, greater and lesser yellow legs, black breasted and golden plover, are now on the protected list, while the ban on Hungarian partridge, north of the North Saskatchewan River, has been lifted.

It has been announced by Premier Ferguson, of Ontario, that the Government proposes to foster the creation of an industrial research institution with an endowment of $2,000,000 for the purpose of solving scientific problems of production and process for Canadian industries.

While on a tour of the Maritimes recently, Dr. F. T. Wahlen, chief of the seed branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, was of the opinion that a great deal more of the seed used in these provinces should be grown on their own farms. The seed is very hardy, he declared, and, with proper care, a market could be established in the northern states of the Union, and the crop profitably disposed of.

The versatility of the seaplane was ably demonstrated recently. C. F. Tennefoss, a Swedish sea captain, with urgent business in Shanghai, was taken from the Canadian Pacific Toronto Express at Mission City, B.C., and rushed by seaplane to the outer wharf at Vancouver, where he caught the flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet, the "Empress of Canada" for the Orient. The seaplane was landed on the Fraser River within easy reach of the depot.

The season for bass fishing in Ontario, with the exceptions of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers, has been shortened this year by about a fortnight, opening July 1 and ending November 20, according to information given out by the tourist department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This action was taken by the Ontario Provincial Government when it was found out that bass had not finished spawning when the season opened June 16 in previous years. The same ruling applies to muscalunge fishing in Ontario this year.

Canada is sending increasing supplies of tobacco to the West of England, according to the Trade Commissioner at Bristol. One organization has built a factory in Ontario, have their own buyers, and are packing the leaf, Canadian Burley, to suit the English trade. Consumers in England are getting used to Canadian tobacco and with the Empire preferential duty, which amounts to 48 cents per pound less than the duty on foreign tobacco, increased quantities of Canadian Burley will find their way to the United Kingdom.

In token of the fact that this year is the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in Canada, E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has extended a personal invitation to Miss Hortense Cartier, only surviving daughter of Sir George Etienne Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation, to take part in the trip across Canada, organized by the University of Montreal under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific, to start in July. Miss Cartier, who is in her 78th year, has accepted, and it is expected that she will meet Sir Hugh MacDonald, son of Sir John A. MacDonald, another Confederation Father, who is police magistrate in Winnipeg.

Plumato.

A new dessert fruit has a name which looks like a police test of sobriety, but isn't: Syphomandra Betacea, says an Old Country paper. It has been known in botanical circles since 1826 but is new to the housewife, and has now been taken up by a well-known firm of fruit growers. It comes from the tomato family, in appearance resembles a large golden plum. Tastes somethin like a mixture of tomato and plum, and can be eaten as a desert or used to make a salad.

Three Cities to Get Gas.

New York and Saskatchewan interests are taking initial steps towards furnishing Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw with a supply of artificial or natural gas, or both.

From Mouth to Mouth.

We are warned by the Paris Anti-Kissing League that every kiss transfers 40,000 disease germs from mouth to mouth.

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ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

The Beautiful Bermudas

From the time of Tom Moore, who visited the Bermudas more than a century ago and described its lovely features in glowing verse, these beautiful Atlantic islands have received many notable tributes from celebrities who have found a refuge there during the winter months, says an article in London Tit-Bits.

People interested in genealogy will find that Bermuda offers an interesting field for research, many of the native residents being descendants of the original settlers who came from England or the American colonies more than two hundred years ago. Such names as Trimingham, Outerbridge, Peniston, Darrell, Conyers, Battenfield, and Wainwright are common in the islands, but the lead is taken by the Tuckers, who are remarkably numerous.

Until the Revolutionary War there was a close relationship between the Bermudian and American branches of most of these families. At that time the Bermudians were engaged extensively in shipping, and were the principal carriers in the Coastwise and West Indian trade of the North American provinces. Members and friends of Bermuda families living in America joined the army of the freedom, and the cause of the colonies had many sympathizers among the islanders.

It was St. George Tucker, a Virginian by adoption and a Bermudian by birth, who organized for the seizure of a hundred barrels of gunpowder stored in Bermuda, and their shipment to Philadelphia. With this powder Washington's army gained its first important victory.

The old-world atmosphere of Bermuda has been much enhanced by the presence of a somewhat unusual Portuguese population, which has developed in the last thirty years. These immigrants, who came from the Azore Islands, form to-day a thrifty and prosperous farming community. While their farms are necessarily small, their intensive cultivation of highly productive soil, aided by a climate that induces quick growth, usually results in bounteous crops of vegetables, such as the famous Bermuda potatoes and onions.

The older folk, who are rather clannish, speak little English, retain many Portuguese customs, and mingle neither with other white residents nor with the colored people. Their children, however, who attend the public schools, learn English readily and acquire many Bermudian ways. Entire Portuguese families, as a rule, remain in farm work; they are a sturdy race, and, according to local statistics, their numbers are increasing.

Some of Bermuda's colored people have the coarse, straight black hair and high cheek-bones that distinguish American Indians, while the complexions of a few even show a reddish tinge. The explanation is that in 1627, at the close of the Indian war in Connecticut, many Pequot prisoners were shipped to Bermuda as slaves. At a later period Indians captured in the King Philip war in New England were sent to the islands, and a few Caribs are also said to have been brought from the West Indies.

All these inter-married with the Negro slaves, and apparently the admixture of races has had a good effect on the present generation, for Bermuda's colored population is noted for its intelligence and progressiveness.

Few traditions exist concerning the Indians who were brought to the islands, but they are said to have accepted their harsh fate resignedly, giving no trouble and laboring industriously in the fields. The Negroes, however, when first brought from Africa in the early days, organized several formidable conspiracies, which resulted in severe measures against their lawlessness.

Rocky Mountain Goat.

The Rocky Mountain goat affords one of the most touching examples of domestic devotion on the part of the male, writes Dan McCowan. After a hard winter the billy goats will be found as thin as rakes, while the females and the kids will be in good condition.

The old billies dig into the snow, uncover the mosses and herbs, and when these inviting foodstuffs are exposed to view, the self-sacrificing fathers walk away and let the mannies and the kids browse to their heart's content. That is probably the origin of the expression, "Let father be the goat."

Developing Winnipeg River.

By the close of the present year hydro plants with a capacity of over 250,000 h.p. will be installed on the Winnipeg river, Manitoba—a remarkable growth in twenty years. When the river is fully developed about three times this amount of power will be available, so that the City of Winnipeg and district may hope to enjoy the advantages of low-cost power for some time to come before the market, having absorbed all the power available on this river, will have to seek further afield to increase its energy supply.

The "Mercy Bullet."

Capt. Barnett Harris, of the Chicago Zoological Society, has invented a bullet to shoot animals alive instead of dead. He has practiced with it, and declares that it is successful.

The "mercy bullet," as he calls it, "contains a chemical which is released on striking the animal. The fluid in the blood will cause temporary unconsciousness. Thus an orang-outang or gorilla, easy to shoot, but extremely difficult to capture alive, can be easily secured in the live state."

Mongoos.

Mongoos is a small animal found chiefly in India. It feeds upon rats, mice, and other vermin, and is the determined enemy of reptiles. The mongoos fearlessly attacks the largest snakes, and displays great agility in avoiding their fangs. The mongoos kills them by biting them through the back of the neck.

The Emu.

The emu is a South African bird. It is somewhat similar to the ostrich, and is a fleet runner but weak of wing. It stands about six feet in height, and is of a dark brown color. Its flesh is prized and its eggs are edible. Its plumage is plentiful and resembles hair. It is rapidly becoming extinct.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

One Little Spot Where Nature Has Never Changed.

While things have changed mightily upon the face of the earth with the onward march of years, there is one little spot where Nature has never changed.

In the Pacific Ocean the Galapagos Islands are still in the Reptilian Age. That was the period of the earth's existence when monstrous dinosaurs, reptiles 60 feet or more in length, with armored, impenetrable hides and great teeth, roamed the surface of the globe.

In this one spot things are to-day very much as they were in the ages of the past, long before the most primitive ape-man. From that interesting group of islands they has recently returned an expedition which has found many strange creatures that are today just as their ancestors were millions of years ago.

It is true that no 60 foot dinosaurs have been found on the Galapagos Islands, but the reptiles living there are startlingly close relations of the old monsters. The swarming, ferocious four feet land lizards, called Conolophus, are declared to bear a striking resemblance to the ancient extinct Stegosaurus. They are extremely fierce, and can bite a man's leg off.

The gigantic land tortoise, sometimes reaching a weight of 800 pounds or more, was at one time the best-known product of the Galapagos Islands. Through the excessive demand for them the tortoises have become nearly extinct.

The bird life is also very wonderful, and the sea lions, which play happily with human beings, are quite entertaining. There are huge spiders that snare birds and whose web might throttle a man, and other spiders whose bite is said to be deadly to human beings.

Healthy Invalids.

A woman of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, England, celebrated her 100th birthday the other week. She has been blind for nineteen years, but is cheerful and in good health. When she was eighteen a doctor told her she had lost the use of one lung. If this was so, the other must have been what the Scots call a "dinner."

In the last century the artist who lived longest was Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., the famous animal painter. He tells in his autobiography (and it was still a year short of fifty he was told by his doctor that he ought to give up work, as he had not much longer to live. Instead of doing so, he went to live in the country, where he worked in the open air and lived the simple life. He died in his 101st year.

Tasmania claims to be the healthiest spot in the British Empire. Whether that is so or not, it is certain that a young officer of a British shipping company was sent there by his doctors, who told him he had not a year to live. He went to Tasmania, the company granting him a pension in the belief that it would be drawn for a very brief period. He drew that pension for eight-three years, dying in Tasmania some years ago at the age of 104.

Experiment Didn't Pay.

Experiment is necessary to progress, but not all experiments are wise or profitable. For instance there is an Englishman who is now wishing heartily he had never agreed to "test" his trench coat.

The coat in question was a "Barrico," and its owner was never tired of airing its praises. But one day a friend expressed a doubt as to whether it was really as good as he had made out.

Eventually they agreed on a three nights' test, hanging the coat, bagwise, from a tree, filling it with water, and leaving it all night. There was a sovereign at stake.

The first night everything went well; not a spot of water percolated through the "Barrico." The second night the result was the same. But the morning after the third night the coat had disappeared. In its place was left an indescribably ragged and filthy overcoat. A tramp had been seen in a neighborhood earlier in the morning.

To make matters worse, the sceptic refused to pay up because, he said, the full test had not been carried out. Perhaps he had met the tramp the night before.

Some Very Useful Trees.

In Sierra Leone grows the cream-fruit tree, the fruit of which has the taste of cream and is very agreeable to the palate.

In Ceylon there is a bread-fruit tree, from which a type of bread is made. It is said to compare favorably with the ordinary article.

In South America we find a milk-tree, and a tree that grows in Smatra is known as the vegetable tree. Probably the Eskimo would like to get this to grow in the Arctic regions, for the early Arctic explorers had a task to keep the people from devouring all their candles as soon as made from the berries of the wax tree which grows in South Africa and the Azores.

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Edinburgh University Gets £15,000.

A retired shipowner of Leith has presented the sum of £15,000 to Edinburgh University in order to enable the University to carry out a project-ed course for training a residential staff in social work. He has presented £15,000 to the university, and a further sum was contributed by the staff of the work done as students during the general strike.

Two Accordionians had a wager of $100 each as to who could stay under water longest. The bodies have not been recovered yet.

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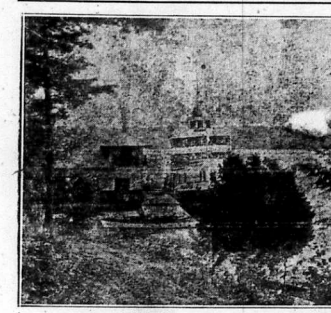
Napanee.

Ox-Tongue Falls, Lake of Bays

Throughout the Lake of Bays region of the Highlands of Ontario, which the members of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association will visit when holding their 1927 convention at Bigwin Inn, there are many delightful waterfalls of which Ox Tongue Falls shown above is one—Canadian National Railways photograph.

In the Beautiful Muskoka Lakes



The steamer Sagamo arriving at Royal Muskoka wharf, in the Muskoka Lakes, with passengers who are planning a delightful holiday in this beautiful lakeland of Ontario—Canadian National Railways photograph.

AGED ZULU WARRIOR

Has Only Fourteen Wives and Cannot Count Number of Children.

Although eighty summers and winters have passed over his head, old Msinyana, at one time commander-in-chief to Cetewayo, the Zulu king, is still a Zulu of the Zulus, writes H. F. S. Dewdney in the London Daily Mail.

Msinyana is as rugged in his old age as he was strong and fearless in his youth. Tall, still beautifully proportioned, and with finely chiselled features, he is an aristocrat of the black races.

Summoning with a lordly gesture an interpreter from among his attendants, Msinyana told me he enrolled as a soldier at the age of 18, and became an officer within two years.

"In my youth I could run like the wind and could throw an assegai farther than any man in the regiment," he said proudly.

Then he told of the massacre of Isandhwana in 1879 and of the attack on the gallant outpost at Rorke's Drift, which he himself led.

He told how a series of prosperous years had lulled the Zulus into security; their wives had grown fat and their children had increased. Wars had almost been forgotten when Cetewayo became restless. An injudicious murder drew the attention of Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of the Cape in 1878. As Cetewayo refused to give up the murderers, war was declared on the Zulus, and Zululand was invaded by Lord Chelmsford.

Unfortunately, Lord Chelmsford did not exercise proper precautions; his camp was attacked and his whole force, with the exception of about 50 men, was massacred.

"I was in command of a regiment in that battle," said Msinyana. "We attacked the English in the early morning and stabbed them as they woke up. I myself killed six, and I made sure that they were quite dead. When it was over we thought that all the white people in the world had been killed, so we went home."

The biggest surprise of Msinyana's life was when he found that there were more white men than those slaughtered that morning at Isandhwana.

That force was driven home to him forcibly at the subsequent battle of Ulundi, when the Zulus suffered a crushing defeat, their power was definitely broken, thousands were killed, and their king captured and banished.

"I went home after that," said Msinyana, "and as there was nothing else to do, I got married. Now I have fourteen wives and five kraals. I cannot count my children, for they are many."

A point of honor of which Msinyana is very jealous is the fact that he had never been a party to killing of lonely Europeans and had attacked them only in parties. The number of warriors killed by him personally in tribal fights and purely native wars he dismisses with a scornful wave of his hand. "They were too many. I cannot remember," he remarked casually when I put the question delicately.

Unlike Solomon, the present King of the Zulus, Msinyana dislikes European modes of conveyance, and invariably walks wherever he goes. With him marches a royal retinue—ten carriers, three personal servants, the carrier of the royal stool, and the bearer of the royal beer.

Canada's Trees.

In Canada there are approximately 150 species of trees of which 31 are conifers or softwoods, and the remainder hardwoods. Of the total number only 23 species of softwood and 32 species of hardwoods can be considered as commercially important. The conifers form over 80 per cent. of the standing timber, and yield 95 per cent. of the lumber and pulpwood produced. The hardwoods are chiefly used for fuel but they also furnish considerable lumber for flooring, interior finish, furniture, cooperage, turnery, and other wood-working industries.

Manufacturing Galvanized Sheets.

Following negotiations started two years ago when the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., bought land on which the old Gage avenue Sewage Disposal works are located, the company will begin the complete manufacture of galvanized sheets. With the installation of the galvanizing plant it will be possible, for the first time in Canada, to turn out finished sheets completely made in Canada, from the ore up, by one industry. The company is also extending its black sheets plant.

THE BUDGERIGAR.

Originally Came From Australia as Wild Birds.

The enormous sum of £250 was, quite recently, paid in England for a pair of small birds. They were destined for Japan, where the bird fancy is developing to an amazing extent.

When the craze for highly-bred canaries was at its height as much as $500 was paid for a single specimen which had won champion prizes, and that was thought to be the limit of value for a little pet bird.

Budgerigars promise to beat all canary records in that respect. It was a pair of budgerigars that fetched £250. They are little bigger than a sparrow, but carry a long, graceful tail. Originally they came from Australia as wild birds, and soon became general favorites because of their docility, their happy disposition, and because of the ready way in which they settled down to cage life.

The color of the wild bird is, seen at a distance, a vivid green, but on closer examination we find that the back is handsomely striped with brown, while the tail is not green but blue. The face and crown of the head are bright yellow, and on the cheeks are a few spots of beautiful mauve.

Apart from his docility, his happy ways, and his affection for his keeper, "Budgy" has a special talent of which few people know. He can be taught to speak short sentences, and the more he has to do in this way the better he likes it. Hitherto the birds have been sold and kept in pairs, but under such conditions they are much too busy love-making and housekeeping to think about imitating the words they hear. A single specimen will, however, interest himself in his surroundings and copy all sorts of noises, including the human voice.

BRITAIN'S CRIME BILL.

Police Force Calls for Millions Every Year—and Is Worth It.

During the coming financial year a sum of no less than £12,887,537 will be spent by the taxpayers of Britain on the maintenance of law and order. That crime is costing Britain more is shown by the fact that this sum represents a net increase of £224,875 on this year.

The upkeep of the Police Force in England and Wales is an expensive matter, and it costs the nation well over £7,000,000 every year. The expenditure on prisons has risen by nearly £26,000. The huge costs of maintaining prisoners can be realized when one comes to reflect that the material and tools used by convicts in their work are alone responsible for an outlay of £267,000 a year. The total cost of running prisons works out at, roughly, £1,000,000 annually.

Reformatories and industrial schools also help to pile up the bill. They represent an expenditure of £94,000 and £161,000 respectively. It is a relief to note that their total charge will be decreased by £13,500.

The expenditure on the Scottish Police Force will also be largely increased. The bill for its maintenance is estimated at £840 000 for the coming year as against £825,000 this. The cost of prisons in the North will, however, fall from £159,107 to £161,153.

Brain No Longer Wanted.

Here is a story which Sir Felix Semon says King Edward related shortly after the Boer War:

An English officer who had been shot through the head was sent back to England to be trephined by Sir Frederick Treves. He found that the brain had been most extensively injured. He had to remove a considerable portion of it, and hardly expected that the patient would recover. But the officer did, and on leaving the hospital came to the surgeon to thank him. Treves did not conceal his fears that his patient would have difficulties in his profession, since a large part of his brain had been removed.

"It is very kind of you, Sir Frederick," replied the man, "but I take much interest in my welfare, but, thank God, my brain is no longer wanted—I have just been transferred to the War Office."

Carrying a Joke Too Far.

Mr. Charles King tells some amusing tales in his volume, "The Judge and the Judged." One of the best is about Mr. Justice Alderson, who was once trying a man in Northampton for stealing a pair of shoes. The man was obviously guilty, but the judge allowed him to give his explanation, and listened to it patiently.

"Well, you see, my lord," said the man, rendered bold by the judge's kindliness, "I was walking past the shop where I saw the shoes, and it occurred to me I might have a bit of fun with the shopkeeper. So I waited until his back was turned, and put four in a bag. I took the shoes."

"And how far did you carry them?"

"A matter of two miles, my lord."

The judge shook his head sadly as, turning to the jury, he summed up: "I think that is carrying a joke too far. What do you say, gentlemen?"

He Could Do It.

The lady lion-tamer was a wonderful person. She beckoned to the fiercest lion, and he meekly came to her and took a piece of sugar out of her mouth.

"Anyone could do that," said a man derisively from the audience.

"Do you dare to say you could?" retorted the lady indignantly.

"Certainly—just as well as the lion."

Petroleum

Petrol, or gasoline, is, of course, a product of petroleum, the thick black oil from which we get also kerosene, paraffin, vaseline, fuel-oil for engines, and so on. It is found nearly always in the desolate places of the earth—under barren deserts and beneath rocky mountains, far from the comfortable homes of men. Its recovery has therefore nearly always been an enterprise of hardship and expense.

America is by far the biggest producer of oil. From the United States comes no less than seventy per cent. of the world's supply. Mexico also produces great quantities. Persia, the Caucasus, and the Dutch East Indies are the next largest producers. Scarcely any has yet been found in the British Empire. The first well was drilled in Pennsylvania in 1859, but to-day over 100,000,000 tons are produced in a year.

A vast organization has grown up in order that the motorist, wherever he may be in the world, will be able to find his tin of petrol near by.

The newest, and to Britain perhaps the most important, of the oil-fields is the Persian. Though it is not in British territory it is owned by a British company, staffed by our own engineers, and within the sphere of British influence.

Although as a commercial proposition in western civilization petroleum may be said to date from 1859, when Col. Drake "struck lie" at Titusville, Pa., the substance has been known and used from time immemorial.

Biblical history records many interesting incidents of the use of oil, for instance, in the account of the building of the Tower of Babel (Gen. xi., iii) we read "slime had they for mortar," and the great historian, Herodotus, writing about the year 450 B.C. speaks of the use of bitumen in building the walls of Babylon, a fact confirmed by recent excavation work.

Again in the Scriptures we are told (Gen. vi. 14) that the Ark was covered "within and without with pitch." In later times about 615 A.D., Japanese writings contain numerous references to "Burning Water"; China also records the use of mineral oil, and the ancient Egyptian rites of embalming were carried out with the aid of "Mumia" or pitch (Coptic).

Baku, the Mecca of the Zoroastrians or Fire Worshippers, was for centuries visited by thousands who came on pilgrimage to the "Eternal Fires," which were nothing but burning natural gas or petroleum; in the Temple at Surakhani, Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller describes the "Burning Springs," and Roman history provides the earliest records of the use of oil for lighting, being burned in the lamps in the Temple of Jupiter.

Springs of oil were mentioned by a Franciscan missionary writing of a visit to America in 1632, but the Red Man, when laid low by sickness, skimmed it from the surface of the rivers and drank it as medicine years before the Paleface set foot in the country. Products of petroleum are met with on every hand to-day, automobiles, motor-boats, airplanes, and airships all rely upon their safety on petrol, for fuel for the engines; ocean liners, the mighty generating machinery, providing electric current for countries purposes, and the driving power for our great industries often depend on "Crude Oil" for power, either to raise steam or for direct use in internal combustion engines.

Paraffin oil provides thousands of homes with light and the source of heat for comfort and cooking. Medical science utilizes "vaseline," "paraffin wax" and purified "paraffin oil" to relieve suffering humanity.

We walk or ride on roads treated with "oil" and "asphalte" and chew sweetmeats, in the manufacture of which "paraffin wax" is used.

The conquest of the air has been made possible through the medium of "petroleum" and the riddle of the Poles is now nearer solution.

Until scientists succeed in their quest for a substitute, petroleum will remain as one of the world's most useful and valuable commodities.

BATTLES FOR BRIDES.

In Abchasia a Man Has to Fight a Mock Combat for His Bride.

A curious mock custom persists in Abchasia, a district in the Caucasus. On the wedding day the bride withdraws to the darkest room of the house. Soon her groom, lately equipped by a bodyguard of friends, all fully armed, rides up to the house, dismounts, and hammers on the door with a loaded rifle.

The door opens to reveal the bride's male relatives just as ferociously equipped, and the two parties promptly join in a mock combat.

Eventually the defenders retire, the bridegroom rushes in, seizes his bride, places her across his horse and gallops off with his capture to the accompaniment of the victorious yells of his supporters.

Shortly after the defeated relatives of the bride mount their horses and give chase. When the bridegroom's house is reached both sides join in a contest to see who can drink most wine!

Abchasian girls decline to give up the fight, and few would accept any suitor who did not intend to carry them off by force.

SINGAPORE DRY DOCK

Work of Preparing Moorings Are Under Way.

Singapore is a great British naval base. It is an island separated by the strait of Johore at Selecter.

Here an immense dry dock is to be built, which will be capable of handling large vessels.

The dock will have a capacity to take vessels of 50,000 to 55,000 tons, and up to 36 feet draft, and it will need to have a mooring at least 70 feet deep. To enable this depth to be made to the flat centre an area of sea bed 420 yards long and 320 yards broad has to be dredged, and, in addition, an approach from the centre of the strait nearly 40 feet deep. This work will occupy 18 months, or two years—about the same period the building of the dock is expected to take.

The contract price for the floating dock is $6,000,000, and it will take six months to tow from England to Singapore, via the Cape of Good Hope. Should the proposed graving dock be built it will cost at least $55,000,000 with defences, workshops, accommodation, etc.

The Federated Malay States gave the site of the base to the British Government and also $10,000,000 in cash; Hong Kong gave $1,250,000.

Although the base was first mooted three years ago much of the site is a jungle of rubber owing to the various decisions of the British Government not to proceed with the base and then to go on with it. Unfortunately, while all the talk has been going on some very fine and mature rubber areas have been going to waste, and an enormous amount of rubber has been left untapped.

FISH FREE OF BACTERIA.

Spoilage Chiefly Due to Method of Handling After Catching.

The report of the bacteriologists of Macdonald College points out that the flesh of fresh fish is free of bacteria. The spoilage of fish is chiefly due to the method of handling after catching. When, as on the smaller trawlers, fish are allowed to lie at ordinary temperatures for an hour or more after being caught, and are subsequently handled several times with pitchforks, the bacterial content is greatly increased. Ordinarily the bacteria find ingress chiefly through the gills, but the pitchfork holes provide an easier path for the bacteria, which come from the slime on the outside of the fish. When, however, fish are packed in ice as soon as caught, then dressed and frozen, they keep well for several months, and have a low bacterial content. Halibut caught in the Pacific, frozen and shipped to Montreal, arrived in excellent condition. Mackerel keep fairly well when frozen, but deterioration rapidly on being thawed. Cooking considerably reduces the number of bacteria.

As a guide to practical fishermen this report will be useful in pointing out the dangers of improper handling, and indicating those conditions which will guarantee the preservation and delivery of fish in first-class condition for the market. From a scientific point of view the report contains information of value to all interested in the problems treated.

The Cellar Hermits.

That the life habits of extremely complicated of recent years cannot be denied, and the problem of coping with it is one that is exercising the minds of men. Now comes one sect which considers it has solved the problem.

This sect called "The Undergrounds," inhabits a remote part of the Ural Mountains. It has come to the conclusion that life is too complicated to be dealt with by anyone over the age of forty. Consequently, any person who reaches that age is put away with solemn rites.

The unfortunate person, on his or her fortieth birthday, is conducted with lighted candles and melancholy songs to the cellar of his home. Those under the fatal then return upstairs to celebrate removal of the useless one, who never again sees daylight. Food is then dead is buried in the same cellar.

China Still Buys Dairy Cows.

Apparently the revolutions in China are not expected to upset the demand for dairy products. A Vancouver firm, acting for a large dairy concern at Shanghai, reports that within the next two years the Shanghai dairy will add 200 head to its herd of 300 and that Canadian breeders will be called on to supply the new stock.

All orders placed in Canada will be for young stock, from one four or five years old preferred. Conditions in the Orient make it difficult to breed pure-bred stock there, it is stated, and for that reason young animals are demanded.

Attended Cooking School.

"Goodness, Jane, what a kitchen!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "Every pot, pan, and dish is dirty, the table in a perfect litter and—Why, it will take you all night to clear things up! What have you been doing?"

"Sure, mum," explained Jane, "the young ladies has just been showing me how they bile a pertater at their cookery school."

Hotel Saskatchewan.

The new C.P.R. hotel at Regina will bear the name "Hotel Saskatchewan." This eleven storey structure will have 284 bedrooms.

Delightful Holiday Location

Algonquin Park, in Ontario, is one of the Dominion's charming holiday spots, particularly for the lover of fishing, canoeing and other aquatic sports. Here a canoeist is shown making his way through the passage which leads into St. Andrew's Lake, one of the beauty spots of this delightful holiday resort.—Canadian National Railways photograph.

The Home of Fighting Fish

Algonquin Park, in Ontario, is known wherever fishermen foregather as the haunt of fighting fish, and each year its waters are attracting more and more anglers in search of real sport. When the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Editors hold their annual convention at Bigwin Inn this year many of them, it is expected, will make side trips to Algonquin Park to enjoy fishing trips—Canadian National Railways photograph.

Boys Are Taller.

Boys are taller in the United States now than they were fifty years ago, according to a Chicago doctor. In conducting an investigation for the Institute of Juvenile Research he measured several thousand school boys and compared their heights with similar figures gathered in the public schools half a century ago. The investigation showed that the average six-year-old boy to-day is about 47 inches tall, as compared with 43.6 inches fifty years ago. The average eighteen-year-old boy is about 70 inches tall, three inches better than half a century ago.

Canada's Area.

Canada has a land area of 2,654,200 square miles and a water area of 142,923 square miles, making a total area of 3,797,123 square miles. Canada is, therefore, about 7½ times the size of France, and about 11 times the size of the Union of South Africa.

Iodine.

Iodine was originally obtained from kelp, the ashes of certain seaweeds. It is now chiefly prepared from the South American nitrate. Iodine and its compounds are extensively used in medicine photography, and the production of many brilliant colors.

Teak.

Teak is the name of a tree which is grown throughout the East Indies. The largest trees are eight feet in diameter. The timber is hard and very durable, and is not readily attacked by sea insects. It is used in the building of docks and ships, also in carriage-making.

Notable Chairs.

The coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, which contains the Stone of Destiny, probably is the most famous chair in the world but there are many others worthy of notice. The chair in which the hapless Charles I. sat during his trial in Westminster hall is kept in a glass case in the board room of the Cottage Hospital, Gloucestershire. At Lowestoft, Suffolk, London, is an armchair of solid steel presented to Rudolph II. by the people of Augsburg, in 1577.

It is said thirty years were required to make this chair, and it is valued at $200,000. It is covered with historical and symbolical scenes, each said to be the work of a great painter. One of the most beautiful chairs is that of Dagobert, King of the Franks, who died in 638. It is made of cast and chiseled bronze of fine workmanship.

An Empire Arts Academy.

Mr. W. Howard Robinson, founder of the Academy, announcing the aims and objects of the movement, said: Here the artists of the Dominions would find means for a regular display of their work, and we should invite members of all the schools of art in the Empire to send their work in, and thus act as their representatives to London for commercial and business purposes. The galleries would be also available for vocal and instrumental concerts. A sister art, the cinema, is destined to play an everincreasing part in the future of art, and the same theatre could help the newest and most wonderful development of the drama. An appeal for $125,000 for a foundation fund is to be made.

Matches

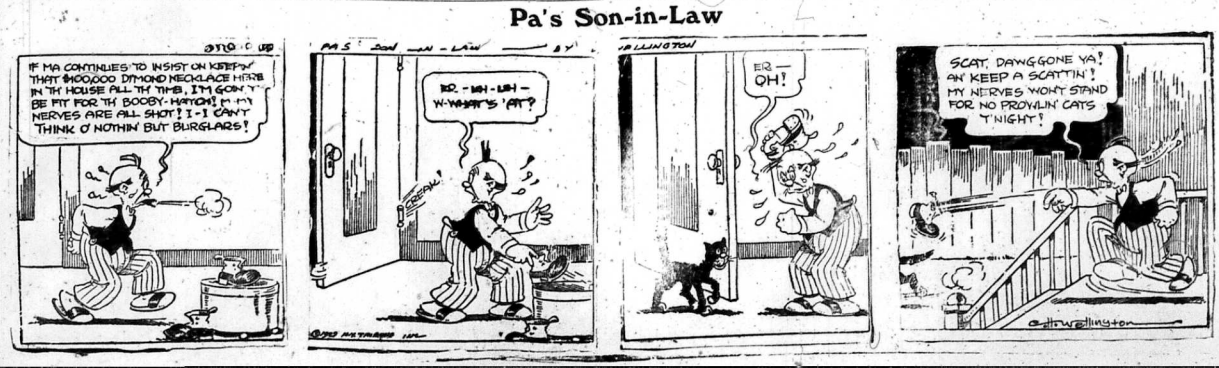
Pine Tree Brand

3 Boxes 25c.

Webster's Grocery

(Sign of Quality)

Pa's Son-in-Law


PA'S SON-IN-LAW BY
IF MA CONTINUES TO INSIST ON KEEPIN' THAT $100,000 DYMOND NECKLACE HERE IN TH' HOUSE ALL TH' TIME, I'M GONNA BE PIT FOR BY SOCIETY WHICH IS MY NERVES ARE ALL SHOT! I-I-I CAN'T THINK O' NOTHIN BUT BURGLARS!
HO-HUH-HUH-W-WHAT'S THAT?
ILLINGTON
ER—OH!
SCAT, DAWGGONE YA! AN' KEEP A SCATTIN'! MY NERVES WON'T STAND FOR NO PROWLIN' CATS T'NIGHT!
a.d.r.wellington

Peerless Poultry Fencing

We can supply you with any height from 3 to 8 feet of this strong, sturdy fence. No boards or top rails necessary. Five times as serviceable as netting. It gives your flock real protection. All styles of Peerless Farm, Poultry or Lawn Fence carried in stock.

WILSON'S ,HARDWARE
[Napanee, Ont.]

Radios and Batteries

Auhorized Dealers for Stromberg-Carlson and DeForest Crossley Radios

These sets can be heard any night by appointment.

We carry a full line of Ever-eady Radio Batteries ; all styles and prices. Phones and Speakers.

We have just installed one of the latest type Chargers to look after your car or radio storage battery.

Get your Radio License from us

Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. Estimates given freely.

The Thermo Water Heater has no equal.

We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolaters, Curling Tongues.

National Electric Ranges ; also the Beach Electric Range.

Floor Waxer and Polisher to rent

Get Radio License before April 1st and save trouble as all Radios have to be licensed before that date.

1 Barnet Refrigerator at a bargain.

1 6-tube Mohawk Radio.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367
Residence Phone 112-F.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable Marble or Granite, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

Having a Large Stock of Flour, Feeds, and Grain

A lot of damaged and wet Grain at Sacrificed Prices if taken at once.

All kinds of Grain and Seeds, and Hay, in car lots.

Also Frost Fencing and Gates.

Subscribers call for your Directory

Fred A. Perry

Opposite Campbell House

FREE !

One pair candlesticks given away with every 50c tin Rogers' Brushing Lacquer. Easy to apply, dries in 30 minutes. All shades.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

FRESH SOIL FOR CHICKS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Poultry production in Canada has been in the past almost entirely a general farm proposition.

Under such conditions little attention was paid to the changing of the rearing ground for chicks, as it was seldom that any ground was over stocked.

Even under the old order of things, "poultry sick" land was occasionally referred to, and bleak yard poultry-men had at times to give up the keeping of chickens for a time, in order to clean up their yards by the growing of garden crops.

It was not, however, until specialized poultry farming became more general and the keeping of poultry by intensive methods became common that the necessity for the yearly changing of the rearing ground became generally recognized.

It has long been known that chicks placed on new land, that is, land over which poultry had not previously been running, would out-grow those raised on previously used land.

But the wonderful development of the "day old" chick business and the shipping of stock from one part of the country to the other, to say nothing of the tremendous importations from the United Staes, has made the spread of diseases and internal parasites inevitable. To combat diseases, and especially the spreading of internal parasites, a yearly changing of the rearing ground is essential.

The sooner farmers and especially those who are specializing in poultry farming, realize the necessity for giving poultry a place in the regular crop rotation, the sooner will these troubles be under control.

SOFTENING HARD WATERS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Moderately hard waters are agreeable to drink and are probably helpful in bone formation in the animal and human economy, on the other hand, in the laundry, bath and laundry, in addition to their being wasteful of soap, hard waters are disagreeable and troublesome. Furthermore, the property of causing chalky deposits in kettles, boilers and hot pipes is distinctly objectionable.

Boiling will partially remove "temporary hardness," which is due to the presence of bicarbonate of lime and magnesia. The chemical explanation of this well known action is that boiling breaks up the bicarbonates, driving carbon dioxide out of the water as gas. Simple bi-carbonates of lime and magnesia are left, which, being practically insoluble in water are deposited in the form of a whitish scale or "precipitate." This deposit or precipitate will settle to the bottom of the vessel allowing the now softened and practically soft water to be poured off from the top.

2. Lime will also remove "temporary hardness" from the water. This seems at first sight contradictory, as it is adding lime in order to remove carbonate of lime. "Clark's lime process" softening water is, however, well known and established and is used extensively in large city reservoirs. The explanation is that fresh lime robs the bi-carbonates of half their carbon dioxide, all the lime falling to the bottom as simple mono-carbonate of lime.

3. Carbonate of soda (sal soda) and borax will eliminate "permanent hardness" (due to the presence of chlorides and sulphates of lime and magnesia). The carbonate of borate of lime and magnesia are formed, again falling to the bottom as a whitish deposit. The resulting "sodic" water is not very palatable to drink, but is satisfactory for laundering purposes.

4. Zeolites or permutits are all complex silicates. They possess an extremely important property of exchanging bases. This exchange property is utilized in water softening, the lime and magnesia in the water displacing the sodium in the permutit, while the sodium passes away in solution. When the permutit ceases to be effective regeneration is simply and efficiently carried out by passing through the permutit which now has calcium or magnesium for its base, a weak solution of common salt and in this case the calcium and magnesium are carried away in solution, leaving the permutit again ready for water softening purposes. Certain commercial firms in Canada and the United States make it their business to instal the necessary fittings in factories and buildings for the full working of the zeolite method of water softening preliminary to the use of the water in a boiler or a heating system.

5. Distillation will give water from all dissolved minerals including "hardness". This extreme measure has to be resorted to where the salinity is due to minerals which cannot be removed by precipitation, for example, chloride and sulphate of soda. The objection to distillation is its expense and the "flat" nature of the product—due to absence of any dissolved air. The distillate may be artificially aerated by pouring it several times from one vessel to another. In some semi-arid districts of Alberta, where no better sources of water can be found, water stills must be permanently installed in the houses in order to secure a regular supply of potable water.

ROADSIDE Tinker.

Brown : "I hear Jones is letting the rest of the world go by."

Greene : "Retired, eh ?"

Brown : "No, bought a used car."—Allston Recorder.

CHANGE OR EXCHANGE.

Customer : "Can I change these pants at this counter ?"

Clerk : "Well, I'll tell you, mister, we have quite a few women shoppers, so maybe you'd better go to the dressing room in the rear."—Ex.

Always fresh ! Your favorite Laura Secord Candy, direct from the Toronto studia, at Wallace's, 60c. a lb.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Public worship conducted by the pastor.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
7.30—Wednesday, May 11th, at 8 p.m., Annual Congregational meeting.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.

Cooked Food Sale.
On the Market on Saturday morning, May 14th, by ladies of Grace United Church. 24-a

Roofing.

Use Johns-Mansville asbestos, asphalt, slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing. Will not burn or rot. -

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Notice.

The insurance business formerly conducted by the late M. C. Bogart has been taken over by J. W. Metzler.

C. B. DALY,
Executor.

19-f

Former Resident Dead.

Mr. William A. Bell, a former resident of Napanee, died very suddenly of heart disease on Toronto on Tuesday, May 3rd. While in Napanee he followed the occupation of a barber. Deceased was a son of the late Timothy F. Bell, who lived here for a good many years and resided on John street, a short distance north of Trinity church. A wife and four children, three daughters and one son, survive him. He also leaves an only brother, Mr. Casper Bell, of Watertown, N.Y. The remains were laid to rest at Colborne on Thursday.

Varty Lake Girls' Camp.

A meeting of the Varty Lake Girls' Camp Executive was held at the Parsonage at Yarker, on Saturday, April 23rd, 1927. Mr. Woodger acted as chairman for the meeting. The officers for the new year are as follows :

President—Mrs. Leonard.
Vice Pres.—Doris Asselstine.
Camp Director—Miss L. Rockwell.
Sec'y Treas.—Lottie Asselstine.
Camp Registrar — Eleanor Fellsworth.
Camp Mother—Mrs. R. J. Smith
Camp fire Director — Alma Wales.
Religious Instructor—Mr. McKenzie.

Cadet Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Napanee Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps will take place on Friday, May 13th, at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at the Collegiate Institute grounds. The public is cordially invited to be present at this ceremony. Captain V. W. S. Heron, District Cadet Officer of Military District No. 3, will be the inspecting officer. The officers of the Cadet Corps this year are :

Company Commander—Archie Wilson.
Second-in-Command — Lorne Wartman.
Commander, No. 1 Platoon—Malcolm Corkill.
Commander, No. 2 Platoon—Harold Deline.
Commander, No. 3 Platoon—Durwood Conway.
Company Sergeant-Major—Percy Henderson.
Colour Sergeant—Ernest Gibbard.
Sergeant, No. 1 Platoon—Douglas Anderson.
Sergeant, No. 2 Platoon—Carson Graham.
Sergeant, No. 3 Platoon—Peter Miller.

New Arrangement for Handling of Tourists' Automobiles Between Cobourg and Rochester.

The Ontario Car Ferry Company of the Canadian National Railways takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been completed for the handling of tourists' automobiles between Cobourg, Ont. and Genesee Dock, N.Y., via the steamers Ontario No. 1 and Ontario No. 2, commencing with the scheduled summer service on May 28th.

This new arrangement will undoubtedly prove of great convenience to automobile tourists who will be able to take full advantage of this short and pleasant direct route between Central Ontario and Central New York State. Only a limited number of cars may be handled on any one trip of the steamers, and in view of the anticipated heavy traffic, it will be necessary to make reservations in advance through the Agent at Cobourg. The charge for each automobile will be $12.50 each way.

Tourists will also require to comply with the regulations of the Canadian and United States Customs respecting the export and entry of their cars. 23-b

MIGHT GO TO HIS HEAD.

Undoubtedly personal liberty is a good thing, but we don't like to ride with a driver who is full of it.—Dallas News.

WHEN I DIE.

Lay my body in a coffin
Hewn from the maple tree,
With the fragrance that still clingeth
Plain and unpolished let it be.
Place no flowers on my casket,
Clay, it has no sense of smell ;
But present them to the living,
Ere the sound of funeral knell.

Mother earth it will embrace me
In its dismal, cold abode ;
Flowers they will shed no perfume,
Along the soul's dark gloomy road.
Friends around my grave that gather,
While clods are dropping with a thud,
Just sing that hymn of blessed promise,
Of that fountain filled with blood.

J. G. LOUCKS,
Napanee, Ont.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Public Worship. Subject, "Crisis in the Life of Jesus.—I. "The Baptism."
11.35 a.m.—Church School and Bible Classes.
6.30—Organ recital.
Professor Baird will play a number of "Negro Spirituals."
7.00 p.m.—Evening worship. Subject, "The Evangelistic Spirit."
The pastor will preach at both services.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

Lloyd's Annual Report Says It Reached 1,674,977 Tons.

That high authority on shipping, Lloyd's annual report, states that during the year 1926 the total output of the world's shipbuilding reached 1,674,977 tons. This figure represents a decrease of 318,127 tons as compared with 1925 and 1,657,605 tons from the pre-war record of 1913. The position at the end of 1926 is that the size of the world merchant fleet is considerably greater than it was before the war. Leaving out of account sailing vessels and wood steamers, Lloyd's state that the gross tonnage of steel and iron steamers and motor ships amounted in June, 1914, to 42,514,000 tons as against 59,117,000 tons in 1926—an increase of 16,603,000 tons.

The remarkable transformation which is taking place in the type of vessels constructed is exemplified by the following figures: The tankers, which in 1914 totalled 1,479,000 tons, now amount to 5,665,000 tons; and motor ships, which in 1914 only reached 234,000, now aggregate 3,500,000 (including auxiliaries).

A corresponding change has also taken place in the relative use of coal and oil fuel for boilers. In 1914 the tonnage of steamers fitted for oil fuel was 1,310,000 tens, whilst the 1926 figures show no less than 18,250,000 tons.

The following table shows the tonnage launched in the principal shipbuilding countries during 1926:

	Tons.
Great Britain	639,568
Italy	220,021
Germany	180,548
United States	150,613
France	121,342
Holland	93,671
Denmark	72,103
Sweden	53,518

A Lemon.

What article, costing but a penny, or less, can be put to the greatest number of uses? The answer's a lemon! In scores of ways it saves time, trouble, labor, and money.

Handkerchiefs, linen sheets, and so on will become as white as when new if bolled with a cut-up lemon. Brass will clean better, quicker, and retain its polish much longer if first rubbed with a rag wetted with lemon juice. White marble mantel-pieces, made discoloured, can be cleaned perfectly with warm lemon juice diluted.

Housewives who have to prepare fish can banish the disagreeable odor from their hands by using a slice of lemon as soap. Dull eyes will become clear, and so will spotted complexions, if the juice of a lemon, with a glass of water, is drunk first thing in the morning. Discolorations on teeth will depart if treated with powdered charcoal moistened with lemon juice.

And so on—the list is almost endless.

Calendar Curiosities.

The calendar offers certain curiosities which are little known. No century can commence on a Wednesday, Friday or Saturday. The month of October commences always on the same day of the week as the month of January; February, March, and November commence on the same day of the week as the month of January; February, March, and November commence on the same day of the week. May, June, and August commence on different days. These rules do not apply to leap years. The ordinary year always finishes on the same day of the week as it commenced.

Feet.

The French foot is narrow and long. The Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved. The Arab's foot is proverbial for its high arch. The foot of the Scottish is high and thick; that of the Irish flat and square; the English short and fleshy. Swedes, Norwegians and Germans have the largest feet. Americans the smallest. Russian toes are "webbed" to the first joint.

VANISHING MIRACLE.

Tillie : "What would you call a man who hid behind a woman's skirts ?"

Willie : "A magician."—Awgwan.

A small Ad. in the "Want" column in the Napanee Express will bring results.

Golfing Supplies.

We are in a position to offer a complete set of clubs, including Driver, Mid-iron, Mashie, and Putter, for only $8.75.

Brassie may be substituted for Driver, or Niblic for Mashie.

With White Canvas Caddie Bag the same set sells at $10.75, and with heavier bags, can be supplied at $12.75 up.

This set is of good quality, and will give the beginner the best of service. These clubs can be supplied separately.

Ask our prices on all Golfing Supplies.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE

BAY CIRCUIT

Hay Bay Church : Sunday School 10 a.m. ; Public Worship 11 a.m.

Bethany Church : Sunday School 1.30 p.m. ; Public Worship 2.30 p.m.

Anderson Church : Sunday 10.30 a.m. ; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.

Theme—Father's Day, with special music.

WASTEFUL LOGGING

Alarming View Is Expressed of the Situation In British Columbia.

Logging operations in British Columbia are alarmingly wasteful in the opinion of J. L. Alexander, an expert of the Research Bureau of the Provincial Forestry Service, who has made the startling prediction that in fifty years there will be no more large fir and cedar on the lower coast of British Columbia and on Vancouver Island. Even in 25 years few high grade stands will be left if the present wasteful methods of logging continue.

At present about one-quarter of a timber stand is wasted due to economic conditions. Operators concentrate on high grade timbers, finding it unprofitable to handle low grade stuff, unless quite near water.

Eight-eight per cent. of the productive land in British Columbia is suitable only for forest growth, but this is a slow process. The Douglas fir now being logged is from 250 to 350 years old. No system of reforestation can be applied under conditions, points out Mr. Alexander.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, who has been active in politics with being over-active in alienating large stands of timber to foreign interests, states that he is not worried at the opinions expressed by Mr. Alexander. Timber is of value only when cut, he asserts, and the cut now approximates $85,000,000 a year.

As for the eventual disappearance of the timber, he says, "that has happened everywhere else in the world where there has been timber, and it will happen here. Good land will be turned over to agriculture, and the rest will be replanted. We cannot wait for the trees to grow to giant size. The forests will probably be cropped every 150 years or so in future."

Stuart Stamps.

The Barbados post office has issued a new penny stamp to commemorate their tercentenary, 1627-1927. It is the first British territory to publish a stamp bearing a portrait of King Charles I., who lost his head in Parliament, or Whitehall, in 1649. This stamp has two oval portraits—Charles, with his pointed beard and flowing locks, facing King George V. The juxtaposition of the gay cavalier, the first British monarch of the Barbados, and his present Majesty is a curiosity in philately as Charles I. never had his head on a postage stamp before.

One other Stuart portrait has appeared on a stamp. A Newfoundland issue of 1910 bore a portrait of James I., son of Mary Queen of Scots and father of Charles I. James was a great colonizer of this continent, following the great Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign Newfoundland was discovered by Cabot in 1497. It is the oldest of the British colonies. Newfoundland issued the commemoration stamp with King James with his ruffle because he granted the charter to John Guy, who founded the first permanent colony for the London and Bristol Company in 1619.

The Royal Scots.

Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, who is colonel-in-chief of the Royal Scots, visited Glencorse Barracks, Midlothian, the depot of the regiment, recently. She performed the ceremony of declaring open the new swimming bath.

The Royal Scots is the oldest of all the British regiments, and it boasts of a history that goes back much farther than the Stuart records.

Though there is probably some exaggeration in its nickname, "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguards," tradition links the regiment with the old Scottish Archers, who acted as the personal guard of the French kings for centuries, while Scotland and France were allies and England was the enemy of both. These Scottish archers figure in one of the most famous of the Waverley Novels, "Quentin Durward."

The popularity of the regiment in Scotland is shown by the fact that 50,000 men enlisted in its during the Great War.

Curious Clocks.

The first pendulum clock ever made in England was constructed by a Dutchman named Fromantel, in 1622. The first clock given by King Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn on her wedding day is only four inches deep and, but ten inches high—a real pigmy clock! There are also still some specimens of the old "Act of Parliament" clocks existing. These were so-called because Pitt, when Prime Minister, placed a tax on watches, and consequently taverns and other places where people gathered had large clocks made, for the benefit of people who could not afford watches. At Buckingham Palace there is a wonderful clock made by Lapine. This clock takes the form of a negress' head, and the hour numerals are shown in one of her eyes, whilst in the other are the minute divisions.

Tracing Movements of Salmon.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has marked a considerable number of the salmon in the Miramichi River with silver tags to their dorsal fins, for the purpose of tracing the movements of these fish. A salmon that was marked and released at Burns Point, Port Maitland, Nova Scotia, on June 11, 1926, was killed in the Moisie river, Quebec, in the early part of the next month. This fish took the most direct route it travelled in the vicinity of 800 miles but if it followed the larger indentations of the shoreline it travelled over 1,200 miles.

Harrington Hall.

Harrington Hall, Spilsby, Lincoln, England, where Tennyson is supposed to have been inspired to write "Maud," is to be demolished. The mansion, which is two miles from Tennyson's old home, was built in the time of Henry VII., being later rebuilt on the old foundations in the seventeenth century. It is rich in old oak grotesquely carved, while it has a magnificent [illegible] garden.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

One of the greatest fire spectacles ever filmed for the screen is said to be that of the burning of Rome in First National's new and gigantic version of "QUO VADIS."

Also two good comedies.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Thunder, the sensational police dog starred in Fox Films version of "WINGS OF THE STORM."

Also a two reel comedy.

And a two reel Western.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Carl Laemmle presents Virginnia Valli with Rockliffe Fellows and Wallace Berry in one of their latest, "THE SIGNAL TOWER," a Universal Jewel production.

And a special comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

Horse Races !

Victoria Day

Picton

Tuesday, May 24th

1927

$1,400.00 in Purses

2.16 Trot.....$350.00
2.20 Trot or Pace..... 350.00
2.14 Trot or Pace..... 350.00
Named Race..... 350.00

Baseball. - Grand Dance.

Come and bring your friends to Picton

DR. E. M. HARRINGTON, Chairman.
ALEX. P. MacVANNEL, Secretary.

If You Burn Wood.

Try a good big load of Wilson's Mill Blocks at $4.00. This is kiln dried hardwood, free from bark, and a good size for any stove or range.

WILFRED S. WILSON. A Black Business Handled White.

Prosperity Follows the Dairy Cow

AGRICULTURAL surveys prove that the farmer who banks a monthly milk or cream check soon becomes independent of financial worries. The dairy cow—the milk cheque—the bank account form an indestructible chain which defies "hard times" and business depressions. Since 1873 the Standard Bank of Canada has catered to the needs of the diary farmer, rendering efficient service to his business.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, Manager

Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Tamworth

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Has for 58 years maintained the highest standards in thorough business training. Students come here from Newfoundland, Bermuda, British West Indies, South America, the United States and all parts of Canada.

Write for the College catalogue.

dec-21 L. L. MOORE, Principal.

Making a Convenience Of a Business

Many there are who make of a legitimate and well-established business nothing but a convenience—a place from which to get odds and ends when there is no time to go farther afield. They do not hesitate to send their good money away for many things they need, and which could just as satisfactorily and much more promptly be supplied by their home merchants and dealers. No business, no matter of what nature, can long exist on this sort of patronage. Nor is it fair to expect that it should. The public expect to receive services as and when they demand it ; but many do not do their part in making this possible.

There are manufacturing industries with fairly complete equipment which, because of such lack of consideration, are idle much of the time. It must be patent to all that a busy plant can operate much more cheaply than one which is working only on part time. Therefore it should be the policy of all to place their business of whatever kind it may be with the local plant or factory to the end that it may be kept reasonably busy and thus be in a position to give its best service.

When it is printed matter of any kind, remember the plant and equipment of

The Napanee Express Printing House

Issued by the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association
313 Manning Chambers, Toronto.

STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

The only brand of yeast with each cake individually enclosed in a sealed, air-tight, waxed-paper wrapper.

This means non-contamination and superior keeping qualities

Ask for ROYAL Yeast Cakes and refuse all substitutes.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered by sale by Public Auction at the office of the Sheriff of the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock p.m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1927

the following property, namely :

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Camden in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement thirty acres (30) be the same more or less and being composed of parts of lots Nos. 22 and 23, concession 1, and part of lot No. 22, concession 2, and part of the original road allowance between concessions 1 and 2 in the said township, and which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows :

Commencing at a point where an iron bar has been planted in the northerly limit of a travelled road between Newburgh and Camden East, which point is distant six hundred and twenty-two feet (622 ft.) measured on a course north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes (87 degrees, 30 min.) west being along the northerly limit of the said road from where the same is intersected by a fence forming the existing line between the east and west halves of the said township lot number 23 ; thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty-seven minutes (87 degrees, 37 min.) west one hundred and thirty-four feet and nine inches (134 ft. and 9 in.) still along the northerly limit of the said road to an angle in the same ; thence south sixty-four degrees and one minutes (64 degrees, 1 min.) west six hundred and thirty-two feet and nine inches (632 ft. and 9 in.) still along the northerly limit of road to an angle in the same ; thence south sixty-six degrees and nineteen minutes (66 degrees, 19 min.) west six hundred and thirty feet and five inches (630 ft. 5 in.) being still along the said northerly limit of road where an iron bar has been planted in the line of an old fence running northerly and forming the existing westerly limit of the said township lot No. 22 ; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-nine minutes (30 degrees, 59 min.) west along the said existing limit four hundred and eighty-eight feet (488 ft.) to an angle in said fence ; thence north thirty-three degrees and ten minutes (33 degrees, 10 min.) west two hundred feet (200 ft.) to an angle in the said fence ; thence north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes (44 degrees, 30 min.) west one hundred and two feet (102 ft.) to an angle in the said fence ; thence north forty degrees and fifty minutes (40 degrees and 50 min.) west one hundred and eighty feet (180 ft.) to an angle in the said fence ; thence north thirty-nine degrees (39 degrees) west one hundred and three feet (103 ft.) to an angle in the said fence ; thence north thirty degrees and thirty minutes (30 degrees, 30 min.) west still along the said fence and its production northerly in all a distance of one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.) more or less to the centre line of the Napanee River ; thence easterly following the said centre line of the Napanee River easterly and northerly where the same would be intersected by the southerly limit of the allowance for road between concessions 1 and 2 in the said township ; thence north sixty-one degrees and four minutes (61 degrees, 4 min.) east along the southerly limit of the said road allowance three hundred and ninety feet (390 ft.) more or less to where an iron bar has been planted at the intersection of the southerly limit of the said road allowance and the most southerly limit of the right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway ; thence south seventy-seven degrees and twenty-five minutes (87 degrees, 25 min.) east along the said limit of the right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway one hundred and fifty feet and four inches (150 ft. 4 in.) to where an iron bar has been planted ; thence south fifty two degrees and fifteen minutes (52 degrees, 15 min.) east one hundred and fifty-three feet (153 ft.) to an iron bar planted ; thence south sixty-five degrees and twenty-eight minutes (65 degrees, 28 ft.) east ninety-seven feet (97 ft.) to an iron bar planted ; thence south eighty-three degrees and fourteen minutes (83 degrees, 14 min.) east one hundred and fifty-one feet and six inches (151 ft. 6 in.) to an iron bar planted ; thence north seventy-eight degrees and twenty-nine minutes (78 degrees, 29 min.) east one hundred and eighteen feet and four inches (118 ft. and 4 in.) to an iron bar planted ; thence north seventy-one degrees and fourteen minutes (71 degrees, 29 min.) east two hundred and seventeen feet and four inches (217 ft. and 4 in.) to an iron bar planted ; thence south eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes (88 degrees, 40 min.) east one hundred and eight feet and eight inches (108 ft. and 8 in.) to a bar planted in the existing limit between the east and west halves of the said township lot No. 23 ; thence on a general course of about south thirty-one degrees and forty-seven minutes (31 degrees and 47 min.) east along the said existing line dividing the east and west halves of the said lot number 23, a distance of two hundred and seventy-three feet (273 ft.) more or less to an iron bar planted on the said limit which point is distant four hundred and thirty-six feet (436 ft.) measured in a course north thirty degrees and forty-five minutes (30 degrees and 47 min.) west from where the said existing line between the east and west halves of the said Lot No. 23 intersects the northerly limit of the aforesaid road between Newburgh and Camden East ; thence in a northerly direction following the windings and turnings of an old rail fence a distance of two hundred and fifty-five feet (455 ft.) to where an iron bar has been planted at the intersection of the said fence with the old fence running southerly ; thence south eight degrees and thirty-three minutes (8 degrees, 33 min.) east along the said old fence two hundred and forty-two feet (242 ft.) to where an iron bar planted at a place of beginning, which said parcel of land is shown tinted pink on plan of survey by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight and Van Nostrand and dated 24th of September, 1918, attached to a deed of conveyance now in my office and registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Lennox and Addington in book 28 for the township of Camden on the 2nd day of June, A.D., 1919 as No. 14609 ;

Together with all water and water power and rights and easements appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith, and all buildings, mills, and machinery erected thereon and used for the manufacture of flour and feed, it is the real meaning and true intent of all the parties hereto that the property hereby conveyed shall include all the interest of the mortgager in all these parts of said lots formerly owned by the Napanee Flour Mills, Limited, and mortgaged to the granter, together with all buildings, premises, appliances, machinery, fixtures and chattels, whether specifically enumerated or not belonging to or used in connection with the paper mills erected upon said lands.

PARCEL NO. TWO.

(1) One hundred and eighty-six thousandths of an acre (.186 ac.) be the same more or less being composed of a part of the east half of lot number 23 in concession 1 of the said township and being more particularly described as follows :

Commencing at a point where an iron bar has been planted in the northerly limit of the former right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway into the said existing line dividing the east and west halves of the said lot number 23, a distance of two hundred and seventy-three feet (273 ft.) more or less to an iron bar planted on the said limit which point is distant four hundred and thirty-six feet (436 ft.) measured in a course north thirty degrees and forty-five minutes (30 degrees and 47 min.) west from where the said existing line between the east and west halves of the said Lot No. 23 intersects the northerly limit of the aforesaid road between Newburgh and Camden East ; thence in a northerly direction following the windings and turnings of an old rail fence a distance of two hundred and fifty-five feet (455 ft.) to where an iron bar has been planted at the intersection of the said fence with the old fence running southerly ; thence south eight degrees and thirty-three minutes (8 degrees, 33 min.) east along the said old fence two hundred and forty-two feet (242 ft.) to where an iron bar planted at a place of beginning, which said parcel of land is shown tinted pink on plan of survey by Ontario Land Surveyor Speight and Van Nostrand and dated 24th of September, 1918, attached to a deed of conveyance now in my office and registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Lennox and Addington in book 28 for the township of Camden on the 2nd day of June, A.D., 1919 as No. 14609 ;

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On the said lands is said to be situate buildings, machinery and plant, etc., used in connection with the paper mills known as "Daverin Paper Mills, Limited," and also on one of the parcels is said to be erected a chopping mill.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of the sale price to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance within thirty days of the sale. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

LESTER & RUSSELL,
5 Mail Building
Toronto, Ontario,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Refused Prince a Kiss.

A kiss from the Prince of Wales has been refused by one girl, and she is only two years old. Her mother carried her, together with a bunch of tulips to give the prince when he arrived. Surrounded by a crowd, just outside the entrance hall of the John Bean Hostel and Hicher Hall, Stepney. The little girl went to sleep in her mother's arms. She was awakened when the prince took the flowers, pinched her rosy cheek and bent towards her for a kiss. The child promptly hid her face in her mother's shoulder and pushed the prince's hand away. He laughed, and, after a moment's conversation with the mother, walked on into the reception hall.

Wasps Eat Metal.

An insect known as the steel wood wasp can do considerable damage to lead.

A piece of pinewood infested with larvae of this wasp had been used as a core on which to roll some sheet lead. When, on reaching maturity, they attempted to escape, they cut through the lead, leaving cases of travelling lengthwise through the wood.

Each sheet of metal was one-tenth of an inch thick, and the insects penetrated fifteen thicknesses of lead before escaping.

Returned After a Hundred Years.

The Prep Library of Philadelphia claims the record in deliquency of patrons. A book was recently received from Holland which had been out for one hundred years.

A Long Ride!

The longest railway line in the world runs from Riga, in Livonia, to Vin Vostock, in Siberia, a distance of 6,800 miles, and the journey takes thirteen days.

SPEED WONDERS OF 1937.

L. S. Marshall, the Racing Motorist, Gives His Impressions.

"I am frequently asked what the car of 1937 will be like, writes L. S. Marshall, in Tit-Bits. I do not think we car of ten years hence will be so fundamentally different from the 1927 type as the romantic futurists suggest.

Take the question of speed. The average motorist in England finds that thirty-five to forty miles an hour is the limit at which he can drive his car with real safety. Several circumstances hamper him from touching higher speeds for any length of time. The winding English roads is one of them; but his chief check is found in the other users of the roads. As long as vehicles of all speeds—that is, bicycle, horse carts, and motorcars—are allowed on the same thoroughfare, so long will the ordinary motorist never be able to compete with his racing brother. And rightly so.

The new arterial roads suggest, however, that speed will certainly be increased. Perhaps in ten years' time we shall see the entire country criss-crossed with these macadam roads, themselves divided into groups for the use of various types of traffic. There will have to be separate roads for horse-drawn vehicles, and bicycle paths, each distinct from the other, and the motorist could attain high speeds without danger to the other occupants; in fact, he would probably be summoned for driving too slowly and thereby causing obstruction! Something of this nature already exists in certain Canadian towns.

My view is that we may live to see fifty miles an hour a normal speed for the average motorist; but certainly not more. There is, however, the consideration that with increased speeds will come greater improvements in braking—already well foreshadowed—that will enable speedier deceleration, a result that does and will make it actually safer to drive at fifty miles an hour than is possible to-day at thirty miles an hour.

And what of the cost? Is the £50 car approaching? Here again performance invites, but cold practicality forbids. With materials and labor at their present cost, the price of a car to-day does not leave much room for reduction.

For the past few years manufacturers have confined themselves to refinements rather than new designs. But it is safe to say that drastic changes in some form or other are likely to come, as the result perhaps of a revolution in the springing of a car; or the engine may undergo sweeping revision; or perhaps we shall see the elimination of the gear-box. One thing is certain. The closed car is booming and will soon be the most popular type on the road.

India abounds with them, and nearly sixteen hundred years ago Constantine decreed that tiny Byzantium should become the capital of Rome in the East. His courtiers lamented, when he built the defensive walls of Byzantium, but many of them must have lived to see the area filled.

Peter the Great too, launched a considerable mushroom when, seizing a halberd from a soldier, he cut a cross in the turf on the banks of the Neva.

"Here shall be a city," said Peter, and there, despite many vicissitudes, stands Leningrad to-day.

Of later days Washington is a striking example of a city built to order. After independence was attained it was decided to create a new capital free from control of any state, and depending directly on Congress. The site was selected in 1790, and ten years later the Government moved thither.

One on the Bishop.

The Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor were walking together down a street in Windsor, when they saw a little boy struggling to reach a bell. "Why, you're not tall enough, my little man; let me ring the bell for you," said the bishop. "Yes, if you please, sir," said the boy modestly. So the bishop gave the bell a good pull. "Now, then, scamp run like Old Nick—run after yer!" shrieked the boy, making off as hard as he could.

Very Few Natural Dyes.

Only a few of the dyes used in commerce ever occur in nature.

THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Becoming a More Popular Point of Arrival and Departure.

While increasing in importance as the inlet and outlet for Canada's growing trade, Montreal is steadily becoming a more popular point of arrival and departure for travel to and from Europe. In this connection the 1926 season was probably the most successful in the port and port ever experienced, all steamship lines reporting increased traffic. Steamship companies brought approximately 165,000 passengers to the Dominion in 1926, an increase of over 47,000 over the previous year, and eastbound farewings to Europe were nearly 58,000. The St. Lawrence route to Europe is becoming more popular every year with travellers from the United States, and the facilities afforded for tourists' third class travel has placed transatlantic journeying within the possibility of thousands of people who never contemplated it before.

The particular advantages enjoyed by Montreal are, in an international sense, only coming to make themselves forcibly felt. From Montreal the shortest rail and water route to Liverpool and other great ports of the British Isles is shorter by 280 miles than from New York. At the same time, Montreal is distant 1,000 miles from the Straits of Belle Isle, and thus, in addition to affording more sheltered travel, represents an access to the heart of the continent considerably closer than that offered by any of the Atlantic ports of the United States. The distance by haul from Montreal to the head of the lakes is 923 miles, or 336 miles shorter than the haul from New York.

BOOSTING BRITISH FILMS.

Australia Launches a Great Empire Pictures Campaign.

While the trouble which is paralyzing the British film industry is being widely discussed and the Government is taking steps which may help things a little, Australia is actually grappling with her film problem in practical style. A big national campaign, led by Senator Sir E. Guthrie, of Victoria, has been launched with the object of establishing a British film-producing industry in the Commonwealth and encouraging British films generally.

The Australians have realized that we are approaching an era in the film world when, if they are to be left behindered, capture the market altogether. So they are getting on the offensive now in order to defend their Dominion from the attack of Hollywood, which is rapidly gathering its forces for a concentrated campaign.

There are at present nearly 2,000 cinemas in various parts of Australia, and ninety-five per cent. of the films shown in them are of British origin. Some of them even contain anti-British propaganda. The harmful effect which they produce on audiences must be obvious when 40,000,000 a year cannot be over-estimated.

The poor position of the British film, in comparison with that of its American rival, can be realized by comparing the number of feature pictures produced here with those made in the United States. For instance, Whereas the output from all British studios for the current year is not anticipated to be more than fifteen, this year's production in America will be between 600 and 800.

British Premier's Son's Story.

Mr. Oliver Baldwin has not yet shown much anxiety to follow in his Prime Minister father's footsteps. A keen sportsman, he has tried his hand at poultry-farming, but it is to literature that he seems to lean.

A few days ago he broadcast a talk, entitled "The Fox," was broadcast from 2LO, Mr. Baldwin's identity being hidden under the name of Martin Headley. Some years ago he had written and published a novel under the same pseudonym. He takes the name of Simon Carne from his mother's birthplace.

"Master Oliver," as he is known to his father's constituency, has little use for politics, and when he has to make a speech to address a meeting, but after a minute he said: "I can't stand this," and jumped down among the audience to finish his talk on a more intimate footing.

Worked by the Tides.

A waterwill that is nine miles inland, yet obtains all its power from the tides, is claimed to be the only one of its kind by the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, which is merely one of England's great shipbuilding centres. Just how long this wheel has been ansent is not known, but that it is the only one is certain, but about 740 years ago a mill, standing on the same spot, was leased for a yearly rental of a penny pepper corn, valued in those days at about twopence. When the tides of the river Dober are at their highest and lowest the little wheel is at any other time the great wheel is turning.

Grave Apsley Credit.

The succession that Hyde Park in London should contain stands for social taxis has been made by Lord Apsley, a peer who is a keen motorist. To whom everything is interesting and worth investigating. Recently he went to Australia disguised as an emigrant, got a job with a farmer, and spent several weeks in this humble manner, so that he could study conditions.

When he left the farmer presented him with a parting gift. The farmer smiled back at him.

"Well," he replied, "you may be a rotten farmer, but I guess you're the best and biggest liar in Australia!"

Quite!

Mr. Bernard Shaw was stopped in London the other day by an inquisitive stranger who asked: "Are you Shaw?"

"Positive!" was Mr. Shaw's reply, as he continued his walk.

The Nova Scotia Public Fish Cold Storage Terminals, Ltd., will construct and equip a modern cold storage plant at Halifax, to be completed about November 1st, 1928.

Bird Houses.

Jack Miner, Canadian naturalist, says: "If I can get a child to build a bird house, that child at once becomes a conservationist, because he will not only protect the bird while building in the box, but also will not allow anyone else to touch the bird or, in other words, knowing that he is better educated in the right direction."

Fifteen-Ton Telescope.

To bring the moon apparently as near to the earth as 120 miles is one of the hopes entertained by an expedition that proposes to erect a reflecting telescope weighing about fifteen tons.

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A." While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

KING SURPRISES FISHWIFE.

Sends an Autographed Photograph in State.

King Christina of Denmark in the role of Harum-al-Raschid—not in his own capital, but in that of a fellow-Scandinavian ruler—is the subject of a little story going the rounds of the European press.

It appears that while on a recent visit to King Gustav of Sweden, King Christian took an early morning stroll, unaccompanied, through the fish markets of Stockholm. He stopped at a stall where hung some exceptionally fine carp, and entered into conversation with the fishwife.

Noting the accent with which the tall, distinguished stranger spoke Swedish, the fishwife immediately asked if he came from Copenhagen. Upon his affirmative reply she continued: "Then you probably know my brother-in-law, as he has a wide acquaintance there."

"Perhaps I do," answered King Christian. "What is his name?"

"Oh, his name is Jeannsen, and he lives in the Amager quarter. You surely must know him. Now, when you go back to Copenhagen will you please look him up-and-tell him that we are all well and happy here? Tell him the children have got over the measles, and that we are all so glad that young Gustav has flat feet and need not serve his army term."

The tall stranger made notes of this message, promised to do his best to deliver it. Then he selected a big carp, had it wrapped up and asked the price. Thereupon the good fishwife assured him that she could not think of taking money from such a fine gentleman who was going to do her the great favor of looking up her brother-in-law in Copenhagen.

The king's protests were unavailing, so he left the stall of the fish under his arm unpaid for. A few hours later the market section was surprised by seeing one of the royal automobiles draw up to the stall of the good fishwife. An equerry stepped out, made sure that he was talking to the fishwife herself, and then handed a framed photograph of her recent customer from Copenhagen, bearing the signature of King Christian. On the photograph was pinned a note from the Danish ruler in which he thanked the fishwife most heartily for the gift and added the words: "My wife, who also knows good fish, thanks you, too."

It is said that the ill-ease of King Christian has been relieved by the humble fishstall of the woman with a brother-in-law in Copenhagen.

Merely a Bankruptcy Proceeding.

In "Old-Time Newfoundland," Judge D. W. Prowse tells a capital story of an insolvent Italian and his eloquent counsel. One of the principal merchants of Newfoundland drew up and produced was the late John H. Boone, who loved to mystify the Bench. An Italian was charged with a breach of his operative position as telegraph clerk, went into trade, gave too much credit, and came to grief. He applied to Boone, and declared his innocent. "My lord," said the barrister, "may it please this honorable court to hear me on behalf of my client, Mr. Prudent. He comes from sunny Italy, my lord; the land of art, romance, science, and glorious literature—home of Dante, and the immortal Raphael Arcelo and the divine Raphael—birthplace of Tasso Arioto, the immortal Dante, and the illustrious Beccaria—the prolific mother of art and science, birthplace of Galvini and the martyr, Galileo Galilei." After much more in this strain he said: "Sunny Italy, my lord." In grave tones he inquired, "What has all this to do with the case, sir?" "Merely a few preliminary observations, my lord," replied Boone, quite solemnly. "My client from sunny Italy, home of the painter and the sculptor, begs this honorable court to apply to him the very lowest form of pictorial art. My lord, he prays to be whitewashed!"

METAL MIXTURES.

Alloys Call Into Use Metals That Are of No Great Value.

The fact that certain metals will mix or combine with a greater variety of properties than either of the original metals is of great importance to industry.

Usually, an alloy will melt at a much lower temperature than either of the metals of which it is composed. Solder, a mixture of tin and lead, is an example.

Alloys can be produced to suit circumstances in which plain metals are unsuitable. By mixing nine parts of copper with one of tin, the very tough, hard alloy known as gun-metal is produced. The resistance of gun-metal is obtained by mixing tin and copper in certain proportions.

Even our coinage is made up of alloys, the gold and silver being mixed with small proportions of other metals, chiefly for the sake of giving greater durability to the coins.

Alloys too, call into use metals that are of no great value by themselves. Antimony is of little use in itself, but it is of great use in hardening other metals and enters into the composition of typemetal and Britannia-ware.

SINGING ON THE MARCH.

Helps Soldiers to March Well Even When Fatigued.

Community singing seems to have penetrated to the British War Office, and the result is an interesting instruction in the new edition of "Infantry Training": "Organized singing on the march will be encouraged. It helps men to march well even when fatigued."

The habit of singing on the march is much older than the new instruction. Probably it is considerably older than community singing, even in America, says Answers. As for encouragement, that has never been lacking in the writer's experience of the army.

What do the soldiers sing? Pretty much the same sort of thing that they sang during the war—in many cases, indeed, the old favorites themselves. "Annie Laurie," one of the best-songs there is for community singing, has been sung on the march by generations of soldiers and is still as popular as ever. "One man went to mow, went to mow a meadow," is another old stager that never loses its charm, and the number of similar folk songs that are sung on the march would come as a surprise to most people.

Much of this is due to that as with a lilt are always popular. One of them, "Tipperary," will always be associated with the Great War. But there are actually people who disapproved of this and similar songs as not serious and "uplifting" enough for soldiers. One clergyman even went so far as to write a revised version of the Kitchener classic, part of which ran:

"Good-bye, self-indulgence; farewell, the soft armchair.

What would the reverend gentleman have said had he heard some of the other songs with which the Tommies beguiled the tedium of the march?

"Wash me in the water that you wash the dixies in,
And I shall be whiter than the whitewash on the wall."

would probably have shocked him beyond measure. So would the other popular parody:

"When the beer is on the table, I'll be there."

"Alexander's Rag-time Band" was a great favorite with the men of Kitchener's Army, and so was the following:

"Send out the boys of the girls' brigade
To keep old England free.
Send out my mother, my sister, and my brother,
But for Heaven's sake don't send me."

Even the lightest and most trivial of these songs will tug at the heart-strings of those who served in the war.

CHINOOK LANGUAGE DIES OUT.

At One Time It Was Spoken by Over 100,000 People.

Chinook, which one time served as a sort of Esperanto among the Indian tribes and white traders of the Pacific Northwest, and which has left many picturesque place-names in that part of Canada, is a dead language, now, according to Edward Harper Thomas of Seattle, the authority on Indian languages and dialects.

At one time in the history of the continent Chinook was spoken by more than 100,000 persons in their every-day relations and intercourse. Yet now, except for a few words and phrases, it is dead in the mouths of the lost. No one knows how far back this strange tongue goes, for it was originally a trade language used by the native Indians in their trade exchange and barter over a wide territory.

The diaries and journals of missionaries who went into the western country during the early days of settlement are full of Chinook words and phrases. Services were often conducted in the language, and even hymns and the Lord's Prayer were translated into the jargon.

That the jargon came to be called Chinook is natural. The first important white occupation on the Pacific Coast was at the mouth of the Columbia river. This was the territory of the ancient Chinook tribe, the words of which constituted the largest part of the Indian jargon. Despite the fact that the Chinook tribe was once the great ruling tribe of the lower Columbia river region, there is only a mere three-hundred Chinook living to-day, and, except for the occasional use of a few words, such as "illiecum," "cheechaco," "skookum," and "potlatch," the jargon is rapidly falling into disuse, and will soon be forgotten.

"Titanium White."

Canadian ilmenite ores will soon be used in the manufacture of a new pigment called "Titanium White" (to be used in the same way as white lead) according to R. H. Monk, of McArthur, Irwin, Ltd., Montreal, who states that plans are nearing completion for the erection of a plant in Montreal, and that if everything develops as expected this plant will be set up in the autumn. The Development Branch of the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, has been active in furthering the establishment of this industry.

The Gods of Mars

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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"All they ask is the loot they take and transportation to their own territories when the fighting and the looting are over. I am done."

"And thou, Hor Vastus," I asked "what has been thy success?"

"A million veteran fighting men from Helium's thin waterways man the battleships, the transports and the convoys," he replied. "Each is sworn to loyalty and secrecy, nor were enough recruited from a single district to cause suspicion."

"Good!" I cried. "Each has done his duty, and now, Kantos Kan, may we not repair at once to Hastor and get under way before tomorrow's sun?"

"We should lose no time, prince," replied Kantos Kan. "Already the people of Hastor are questioning the purpose of so great a fleet fully manned with fighting men. I wonder much that word of it has not before reached Zat Arras. A cruiser awaits above-at your own dock. Let us leave at!"

A fusillade of shots from the palace gardens just without cut short his further words.

Together we rushed to the balcony in time to see a dozen members of my palace guard disappear in the shadows of some distant shrubbery as in pursuit of one who fled. Directly beneath us upon the scarlet sward a handful of guardsmen were stooping above a still and prostrate form.

While we watched they lifted the figure in their arms and at my command bore it to the audience chamber where we had been in council. When they stretched the body at out feet we saw that it was that of a red man in the prime of life. His metal was plain, such as common soldiers wear or those who have a motive to conceal their identity.

"Another of Zat Arras' spies," said Hor Vastus.

"So it would seem," I replied, and then to the guard, "You may remove the body."

"Wait!" said Xodar. "If you will, prince, ask that a cloth and a little meat oil be brought."

I nodded to one of the soldiers, who left the chamber, returning presently with the things that Xodar had requested. The black knelt beside the body and, dipping a corner of the cloth in the meat oil, rubbed for a moment on the dead face before him.

Then he turned to me with a smile, pointing at his work. I looked and saw that where Xodar had applied the meat oil the face was white—as white as mine—and then Xodar seized the black hair of the corpse and with a sudden wrench tore it all away, revealing a hairless pate beneath.

Guardsmen and nobles pressed close about the silent witness upon the marble floor. Many were the exclamations of astonishment and questioning wonder as Xodar's acts confirmed the suspicion which he had held all the time.

"A thern!" whispered Tars Tarkas.

"Worse than that, I fear," replied Xodar. "But let us see."

With that he drew his dagger and cut open a locked pouch which had dangled from the thern's harness, and from it he brought forth a circlet of gold set with a large green stone. It was the mate to that which I had taken from Sator Throg.

"He was a holy thern," said Xodar. "Fortunate, indeed, it is for us that he did not escape."

The officer of the guard entered the chamber at this juncture.

"My prince," he said, "I have to report that this fellow's companion escaped us. I think that it was with the connivance of one or more of the men at the gate. I have ordered them all under arrest."

Zodar handed him the thoat oil and cloth.

"With this you may discover the spy among you," he said.

I at once ordered a secret search within the city, for every Martian noble maintains a secret service of his own.

A half hour later the officer of the guard came to the chamber again to report. This time it was to confirm our worst fears—half the guards at the gate that night had been therns disguised as red men.

"Come!" I cried. "We must lose no time. On to Hastor at once! Should the therns attempt to check us at the southern verge of the ice cap it may result in the wrecking of all our plans and the total destruction of the expedition."

Ten minutes later we were speeding through the night toward Hastor, prepared to strike the first blow for the preservation of Dejah Thoris.

Two hours after leaving my palace in Helium, or about midnight, Kantos Kan and I arrived at Hastor. Carthoris, Tars Tarkas and Hor Vastus had gone directly to Thark upon another cruiser.

The transports were to get under way immediately and move slowly south. The fleet of battleships would overtake them on the morning of the second day.

At Hastor we found all in readiness, and so perfectly had Kantos Kan planned every detail of the campaign that within ten minutes of our arrival the first of the fleet had soared aloft from its dock. And thereafter, at the rate of one a second, the great ships floated gracefully out into the night to form a long, thin line which stretched for miles toward the south.

The expedition could yet do much besides rescuing Dejah Thoris if it could but teach the people of Barsoom the facts of the cruel deception that had been worked upon them for countless ages and thus save thousands each year from the horrid fate that awaited them at the conclusion of the voluntary pilgrimage.

If it could open to the red men the fair valley Dor it would have accomplished much, and in the land of lost souls, between the mountains of Otz and the ice barrier, were many broad acres that needed no irrigation to be rich harvests.

A Pebble was the Cave Man's Candy!

It kept his mouth moist and fresh on his hot, rocky road. Calling on his sweetie, he took her a smooth, white stone!

Today, to make a lasting, satisfying impression, take her Wrigley's!

After Every Meal
After Smoking Too!
CH20

"A thern!" whispered Tars Tarkas.

Here at the bottom of a dying world was the only naturally productive area upon its surface. Here alone were dews and rains; here alone was an open sea; here was water in plenty—and all this was but the stamping ground of fierce brutes, and from its beauteous and fertile expanse the wicked remnants of two once mighty races barred all the other millions of Barsoom.

Could I but succeed in once breaking down the barrier of religious superstition which had kept the red races from this El Dorado it would be a fitting memorial to the immortal virtues of my princess—I should have again served Barsoom, and Dejah Thoris' martyrdom would not have been in vain.

On the morning of the second day we raised the great fleet of transports and their consorts at the first flood of dawn and soon were near enough to exchange signals.

I may mention here that radio-aerograms are seldom if ever used in wartime or for the transmission of secret dispatches at any time, for as often as one nation discovers a new cipher or invents a new instrument for wireless purposes its neighbors bend every effort until they are able to intercept and translate the messages.

For so long a time has this gone on that practically every possibility of wireless communication had been exhausted, and no nation dares transmit dispatches of importance in this way.

Tars Tarkas reported all well with the transports. The battleships passed through to take an advanced position, and the combined fleets moved slowly over the ice cap, hugging the surface closely to prevent detection by the therns whose land we were approaching.

Far in advance of all a thin line of one man air scouts protected us from surprise, and on either side they flanked us, while a smaller number brought up the rear some twenty miles behind the transports.

In this formation we had progressed toward the entrance to Omean for several hours when one of our scouts returned from the front to report that the cone-like summit of the entrance was in sight. At almost the same instant another scout from the left flank came racing toward the flagship.

His very speed bespoke the importance of his information. Kantos Kan and I awaited him upon the little forward deck which corresponds with the bridge of earthly battleships. Scarcely had his tiny flier come to rest upon the broad landing deck of the flagship ere he was bounding up the stairway to the deck where we stood.

"A great fleet of battleships southsoutheast, my prince!" he cried. "There must be several thousands of them, and they are bearing down directly upon us."

"The thern spies were not in the palace of John Carter for nothing," said Kantos Kan to me. "Your orders, prince."

"Dispatch ten battleships to guard the entrance to Omean, with orders to let no hostile vessel enter or leave the shaft. That will bottle up the great fleet of the Black Pirates."

"Form the balance of the battleships into a great V, with the apex pointing directly south-southeast. Order the transports, surrounded by their convoys, to follow closely in the wake of the battleships until the point of the V has entered the enemy's line; then the V must open outward at the apex, the battleships of each leg engage the enemy fiercely, and drive him back to form a lane through his line into

"A great fleet of battleships southsoutheast, my prince!" he cried.

which the transports, with their convoys, must race at top speed that they may gain a position above the temples and gardens of the therns.

"Here let them land and teach the holy therns such a lesson in ferocious warfare as they will not forget for countless ages. It had not been my intention to be distracted from the main issue of the campaign, but we must settle this attack with the therns once and for all or there will be no peace for us while our fleet remains near Dor, and our chances of ever returning to the outer world will be greatly minimized."

Kantos Kan saluted and turned to deliver my instructions to his waiting aides. In an incredibly short space of time the formation of the battleships changed in accordance with my commands, the ten that were to guard the way to Omean were speeding toward their destination, and the troop ships and convoys were closing up in preparation for the spurt through the lane.

The order full speed ahead was given, the fleet sprang through the air like coursing greyhounds, and in another moment the ships of the enemy were in full view. They formed a ragged line as far as the eye could reach in either direction and about three ships deep.

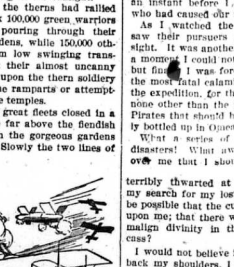
CHAPTER XIV.
The Air Battle.

So sudden was our onslaught that they had no time to prepare for it. It was as unexpected as lightning from a clear sky.

Every phase of my plan worked splendidly. Our huge ships mowed their way entirely through the line of thern battle craft; then the V opened up and a broad lane appeared, through which the transports leaped toward the temples of the therns, which could now be seen glistening in the sunlight.

By the time the therns had rallied from the attack 100,000 green warriors were already pouring through the courts and gardens, while 150,000 others leaned from low swinging transports to direct their almost uncanny marksmanship upon the thern soldiery that manned the ramparts or attempted to defend the temples.

Now the two great fleets closed in a titanic struggle far above the fiendish din of battle in the gorgeous gardens of the therns. Slowly the two lines of



Now the Two Great Fleets Closed In a Titanic Struggle.

battleships joined their ends, and then commenced the circling with. In the line of the enemy which is so marked a characteristic of Barsoomian naval warfare.

Round and round in each other's tracks moved the ships under Kantos Kan until at length they formed nearly a perfect circle. By this time they were moving at high speed, so that they presented a difficult target for the enemy.

Broadside after broadside they delivered as each vessel came in line with the ships of the therns. The latter attempted to rush in and break up the formation, but it was like stopping a buzz-saw with a bare hand.

From my position on the deck beside Kantos Kan I saw ship after ship of the enemy take the awful, sickening dive which proclaims its total destruction. Slowly we maneuvered our circle of death until we hung above the gardens, where our green warriors were engaged.

The order was passed down for them to embark. Then they rose slowly to a position within the center of the circle.

In the meantime the therns' fire had practically ceased. They had had enough of us and were only too glad to let us go on our way in peace.

But our escape was not to be encompassed with such ease, for scarcely had we got under way once more in the direction of the entrance to Omean than we saw, far to the north, a great black line topping the horizon. It could be nothing other than a fleet of war.

Whose or whither bound we could not even conjecture. When they had come close enough to make us out as all Kantos Kan's operator received a radio-aerogram, which he immediately handed to my companion. He read the thing and handed it to me:

Kantos Kan—Surrender in the name of the Jeddak of Helium, for you cannot escape.

The therns must have caught and translated the message almost as soon as did we, for they immediately renewed hostilities when they realized that we were soon to be set upon by other enemies.

Before Zat Arras had approached near enough to fire a shot we were again hotly engaged with the thern fleet, and as soon as he drew near he, too, commenced to pour a terrific hail-lade of heavy shot into us. Ship after ship reeled and staggered into useless ness beneath the, pitiless fire that we were undergoing.

The thing could not last much longer I ordered the transports to descend again into the gardens of the therns.

"Wreak your vengeance to the utmost," was my message to the green allies, "for by night there will be done left to execute wantonness."

Presently I saw the ten battleships that had been ordered to hold the shaft of Omean. They were returning at full speed, firing their stern batteries almost continuously.

There could be but one explanation. They were being pursued by another hostile fleet. Well, the situation could be no worse. The expedition already was doomed.

No man that had embarked upon it would return across that dreary ice cap. How I wished that I might face Zat Arras with my long sword for just an instant before I died! It was he who had caused our failure.

As I watched the oncoming ten I saw their pursuers race swiftly into sight. It was another great fleet. For a moment I could not believe my eyes, but finally I was forced to admit that the most fatal calamity had overtaken the expedition, for the fleet I saw was none other than the fleet of the Black Pirates that should have been so safely bottled up in Omean.

What a series of misfortunes and disasters! What awful fate hovered over me that I should have been so terribly thwarted at every angle of my search for my lost love! Could it be possible that the curse of Issus was upon me; that there was, indeed, some malign divinity in that hideous carcass?

I would not believe it, and, throwing back my shoulders, I ran to the deck below to join my men in repelling boarders from one of the thern craft that had grappled us broadside. As the wild hordes leaped to hand-combat my old hopefulness returned, and as them after them went down beneath my blade I could almost feel that we should win success in the end even from apparent failure.

My presence among the men so greatly inspirited them that they fell upon the luckless whites with such ferocity that within a few moments we had turned the tables upon them, and a second later as we swarmed their own decks I had the satisfaction of seeing their commander take the long leap from the bows of his vessel in token of surrender and defeat.

Then I joined Kantos Kan. He had been watching what had taken place on the deck below, and it seemed to have given him a new thought. Immediately he passed an order to one of his officers, and presently the colors of the Prince of Helium broke from every point of the flagship.

A great cheer arose from the men of our own ship, a cheer that was taken up by every other vessel of our expedition as they in turn broke my colors from their upper works.

Then Kantos Kan sprang his coup. A signal legible to every sailor of all the fleets engaged in that fierce struggle was flung aloft upon the flagship. "Men of Helium for the Prince of Helium against all his enemies," it read.

Presently my colors broke from one of Zat Arras' ships—then from another and another. On some we could see fierce battles waging between the Zodangan soldiery and the Heliumetic crews, but eventually the colors of the Prince of Helium floated above every ship that had followed Zat-Arras upon our trail. Only his flagship flew them not.

Zat Arras had brought 5,000 ships. The sky was black with the three enormous fleets. It was Helium against the field now, and the fight had settled to countless individual duels. There could be little or no maneuvering of fleets in that crowded, fire split sky.

Zat Arras' flagship was close to my own. I could see the thin features of the man from where I stood.

His Zodangan crew was pouring broadside after broadside into us, and we were returning their fire with equal ferocity. Closer and closer came the two vessels until but a few yards intervened. Grapplers and boarders lined the contiguous rails of each. We were preparing for the death struggle with our bated enemy.

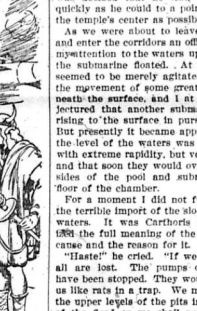
There was but a yard between the two mighty ships as the first grappling irons were hurled. I rushed to the deck to be with my men as they boarded. Just as the vessels came together with a slight shock I forced my way through the lines and was the first to spring to the deck of Zat Arras' ship.

After me poured a yelling, cheering, cursing throng of Helium's best fighting men. Nothing could withstand them in the fever of battle lust which enthralled them.

Down went the Zodangans before that surging tide of war, and as my men cleared the lower decks I sprang to the forward deck where stood Zat Arras.

"You are my prisoner, Zat Arras!" I cried. "Yield and you shall have quarter."

For a moment I could not tell whether he contemplated acceding to my demand or facing me with drawn sword. For an instant he stood hesitating, and then, throwing down his arms, he turned and rushed to the opposite side of the deck. Before I could overtake him he had sprung to the rail and hurled



"You are my prisoner, Zat Arras!" cried.

himself headforemost into the awful depths below.

Thus went Zat Arras, jed of Zodanga, to his end.

On and on went that strange battle. The therns and blacks had not combined against us. Wherever thern ship met ship of the Black Pirates was a battle royal, and in this I thought I saw our salvation. Wherever messages could be passed between us that could not be intercepted by our enemies I passed the word that all our vessels were to withdraw from the fight as rapidly as possible, taking a position to the west and south of the combatants. I also sent an air scout to the fighting green men in the gardens below to re-embark and to the transports to join us.

My commanders were further instructed that when engaged with an enemy to draw him as rapidly as possible toward a ship of his hereditary foemen and by careful maneuvering to force the two to engage, thus leaving himself free to withdraw.

This stratagem worked to perfection, and just before the sun went down I had the satisfaction of seeing all that was left of my once mighty fleet gathered nearly twenty miles southwest of the still terrific battle between the blacks and whites.

Our plan now was to attempt to make a combined assault upon Issus at dawn of the following day.

Tars Tarkas, with his green warriors, and Hor Vastus, with the red men, guided by Xodar, were to land within the gardens of Issus or on the surrounding plains, while Carthoris, Kantos Kan and I were to lead our smaller force from the sea of Omean through the pits beneath the temple, which Carthoris knew so well.

I now learned for the first time the cause of my ten ships' retreat from the mouth of the shaft. It seemed that when they had come upon the shaft the navy of the Black Pirates were already issuing from its mouth.

Fully twenty vessels had emerged, and, though they gave battle immediately in an effort to stem the tide that rolled from the black pit, the odds against them were too great, and they were forced to flee.

With great caution we approached the shaft under cover of darkness. At a distance of several miles I caused the fleet to be halted, and from there Carthoris went ahead alone upon a one man dirigible reconnoiter.

In perhaps half an hour he returned to report that there was no sign of a patrol boat or of the enemy in any form, and so we moved swiftly and noiselessly forward once more toward Omean.

At the mouth of the shaft leading to Omean we stopped again for a moment for all the vessels to reach their previously appointed stations, then with the flagship I dropped quietly into the black depths, while one by one the other vessels followed me in quick succession.

We had decided to stake all on the chance that we would be able to reach the temple of Issus by the subterranean way, and so we left no guard of vessels at the shaft's mouth. Nor would it have profited us any to have done so, for we did not have sufficient force all told to have withstood the vast navy of the Black Pirates had they returned to engage us.

CHAPTER XV.
Between Flood and Flames.

For the safety of our entrance upon Omean we depended largely upon the very boldness of it, believing that it would be some little time before the Black Pirates on guard there would realize that it was an enemy and not their own returning fleet that was entering the vault of the buried sea.

And such proved to be the case. In fact, 400 of my fleet of 500 rested safe ly upon the bosom of Omean before a shot was fired.

The battle was short and hot, but there could have been but one outcome, for the Black Pirates in the carelessness of fancied security had left but a handful of ancient and obsolete hulks to guard their mighty harbor.

It was at Carthoris' suggestion that we landed our prisoners under guard upon a couple of the larger islands and then towed the ships of the Black Pirates to the shaft, where we managed to wedge a number of them securely in the interior of the great well.

Then we turned on the buoyancy rays in the balance of them and let them rise by themselves further to block the passage to Omean as they came in contact with the vessels already lodged there.

We now felt that it would be some time at least before the returning Black Pirates could reach the surface of Omean and that we would have ample opportunity to make use of the subterranean passages which led to Issus.

As Carthoris alone knew the hidden ways of the tunnels we could not divide the party and attack the temple at several points at once, as would have been most desirable, and so it was decided that he lead us all as quickly as he could to a point as near the temple's center as possible.

As we were about to leave the pool and enter the corridors an officer called my attention to the waters upon which the submarine floated. At first they seemed to be merely agitated as from the movement of some great body beneath the surface, and I at once conjectured that another submarine was rising to the surface in pursuit of us. But presently I became convinced that the level of the waters was rising not with extreme rapidity, but very surely, and that soon they would overflow the sides of the pool and submerge the floor of the chamber.

For a moment I did not fully grasp the terrible import of the slowly rising waters. It was Carthoris who realized the full meaning of the thing—its cause and the reason for it.

"Haste!" he cried. "If we delay we all are lost. The pumps of Omean have been stopped. They would drown us like rats in a trap. We must reach the upper levels of the pits in advance of the flood or we shall never reach them. Come."

"Lead the way, Carthoris," I cried. "We shall follow."

At my command the youth leaped into one of the corridors, and in columns of twos, and in good order, the soldiers followed him, each company entering the corridor only at the command of its officer, or captain.

I was the last to leave the chamber of the submarine, and as I followed the rear of the column toward the corridor I moved through water to my knees.

The corridor, too, was flooded to the same depth, for its floor was on a level with the floor of the chamber from which it led, nor was there any perceptible rise for some distance.

The march of the troops through the corridor was as rapid as was consistent with the number of men that moved through so narrow a passage, but it was not ample to permit us to gain appreciably on the pursuing tide.

Long ere the last of the column could hope to reach the upper pits which lay above the danger point, I was convinced that the waters would surge after us in overwhelming volume and that fully half the expedition would be snuffed out.

As I cast about for some means of saving as many as possible of the doomed men I saw a diverging corridor which seemed to rise at a steep angle at my right.

Raising my voice to its utmost, I shouted my commands to the dwars ahead of me.

"Call back the last twenty-five utans," I shouted. "Here seems a way of escape. Turn back and follow me."

"Help, John Carter! We are suffocating!"

My orders were obeyed by nearer thirty utans, so that some 3,000 men came about and hastened into the teeth of the flood to reach the corridor up which I directed them.

As the first dwar passed in with his utan I cautioned him to listen closely for my commands and under no circumstances to venture into the open or leave the pits for the temple proper until I should have come up with him "or you know that I died before I could reach you."

(Continued next week.)

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E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor

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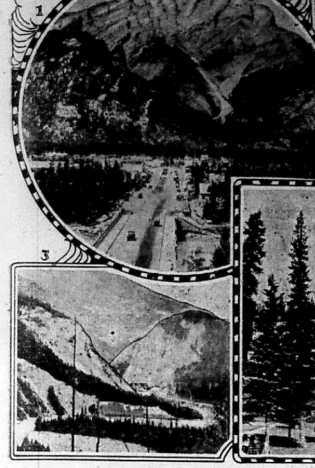
Another Link in Transcontinental Highway



(1) Main street of Banff seen from Sulphur Mountain. (2) A section of the Banff Windermere highway passing through the picturesque Sinclair Canyon. (3) Rugged country through which the new highway winds. (4) The C.P.R. Chateau Lake Louise.

The opening of the Field-Golden Highway this summer will mark another great step in the completion of the all-Canadian highway from coast to coast. The continuation of the motor road, which last year was extended from Lake Louise to Field, has been carried on this winter by the Parks Department, and penetrates fifteen miles farther into the mountains to the western boundary of Yoho National Park, where it joins the new seventeen-mile extension from Golden.

The new road winds through one of the most picturesque sections of the Park—filled with associations of Palliser, of Hector, of memories of empire builders and pioneers. Dark canyons, silvery falls, green-white rivers beckon.

Winding out of Field, the C.P.R. station for Emerald Lake, where the traveller turns his watch back an hour, and over the Kicking Horse river, the road follows the Emerald Lake trail for some miles while a wonderful view of the valley unrolls. It passes deserted cabins, Indian graves and an old German interne camp. After leaving Otterrall on the Canadian Pacific Railway it continues around the foot of Mount Vaux and finally reaches Leanchoil. Here a branching road of a mile or so reveals the Kicking Horse Falls, a fishermen's paradise in a setting of beautiful jagged peaks. The road winds on through the deep pass of the Kicking Horse to Golden on the banks of the Columbia river.

The construction of the Field-Golden Highway presented some very difficult engineering problems on account of the steepness of the slopes of the side hills. A good deal of excavation had to be done in solid rock. The probable cost of the new highway on account of the difficult topography encountered is estimated at $24,000 per mile.

There will be inaugurated this summer a three-day circle tour from Banff and Lake Louise, covering the first day the most picturesque section of the Banff-Windermere road, the second, the section between Radium Hot Springs to Emerald Lake by way of Golden and Leanchoil, and returning the third day to Banff and Lake Louise.

It should only be a short time now before the whole of Canada's mountain world is opened up to the motorist. From Golden to Revelstoke is the last uncompleted link of the first great transcontinental motor road. The distance in all is ninety miles, but short perfect roads have already been built from town to town on the route. There is an old railway grade available for a distance of about ten miles. It is estimated that there is only fifty-seven miles of road remaining to complete direct connection across Canada.

MAZO DE LA ROCHE.

Brings High Honor to Herself and Honor to Her Native Country.

Contemporary authors and writers in Canada, says the Toronto Globe, will, no doubt, feel a sincere glow of satisfaction at the accomplishment of Mazo de la Roche, whose novel, "Jalna," has won the $10,000 prize put up by the Atlantic Monthly, in a field where she had some 1,200 competitors.

In the first place, there can be no question in this case of the prize being awarded on the basis of anything but pure literary merit, the Atlantic Monthly having long jealously guarded a reputation for accepting manuscript material with no other consideration in view. There is, in fact, a conviction among established authors on this continent that an acceptance by the Atlantic Monthly is a higher honor than an acceptance from most of the popular magazines which pay higher prices per word for manuscript.

In the second place, every one who knows Miss de la Roche knows that her accomplishment has been the result of years and years of patient literary toil. She has been no meddler flaring up into the firmament of major fiction stars. She has been content to make her way slowly, each of her books and her stories showing an appreciable improvement over its predecessor. As an author, she has gradually gathered to herself a widening circle of readers and admirers. She has known the lean years of literary endeavor, of striving and toiling and drudgery with the pen, with, no doubt, discouragements that might have disillusioned a writer of less spirit and dogged confidence in her ability to succeed. Because of these things her triumph in the world of letters will be all the more satisfactory.

As her name indicates, she is of French ancestry. One of her Royalist ancestors was guillotined in the revolution. "Since then," she says, "we have been notable only for our improvidence." Her education she describes as "mostly private, with an erratic dash or two into the Universities of Toronto."

She studied painting for a time with the idea of becoming an illustrator, and to this day can make a quick, but serious sketch on a drawing board across her knees.

"Jalna" is a story of an English family, three generations of it, living together on a huge estate in the Canadian woods. Miss de la Roche began it in May, 1925, long before the Atlantic contest was even thought of, and finished it in December, 1926.

Miss de la Roche's accomplishment brings high honor to herself and honor to her native country.

"BONHOMME" DISAPPEARS.

Quaint Old Wood-Carved French-Canadian Habitant Sold.

"Bonhomme," the quaint old wood-carved French-Canadian habitant, with the traditional toque, hood and moccasins, who for thirty years has gazed with speculative eye upon St. Paul street, Montreal, near the city's waterfront, will gaze no more on the historic surroundings, for, a Canadian Press despatch informs us, he has been sold to J. A. Sparhawk, a Brooklyn, N.Y., collector.

"Bonhomme" was carved by M. Jobin, famous in the attics as a wood-carver, for A. Dubord, who established a tobacco store at 122 St. Paul street east in 1840. "Bonhomme" was installed on a pedestal outside the tobacconist's shop. There he stood for eighty-four years, with the exception of one night, weathering Canada's varied temperatures. Later Dubord sold his store. "Bonhomme" was included in the bargain. This transaction was repeated many times, and the little old pine man was always part of the sale.

For many years "Bonhomme" commanded the respect of local antiquarians and won wide popularity among visitors to Montreal, until he was seen by Mr. Sparhawk. The collector wanted the habitant, and after much persuasion succeeded in purchasing him from his former owner, Louis Mitchinor, a tobacconist, and present proprietor of 123 St. Paul street.

"Bonhomme's" night off came about in a time when the joints of the Empire creaked under the strain of racial sudent warfare between McGill and Laval Universities, the latter is Montreal's French college. It was during one of their periodical frays that "Bonhomme" disappeared. He was found the next day in the snow on Victoria Bridge. Victoria Bridge is about five miles from 123 St. Paul street. He was replaced on his pedestal, and remained there until purchased by Mr. Sparhawk. Mr. Jobin, the originator of "Bonhomme," is now a centenarian, and lives near Quebec City.

EGYPTIAN STAMPS

Religion and History Recalled by Various Issues.

Egypt is one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Its ancient civilization, its great kings, its wonderful temples and monuments, its biblical interest as the scene of the beginning of Jewish national history, and its modern vicissitudes, all combine to form a very varied and attractive field of interest. Many countries do not make their postage stamp pictures fully representative of their national history, but the stamps of Egypt are good illustrations of Egyptian life and story throughout the ages.

Perhaps the most wonderful feature of the country is the river Nile, whose floods fertilize a more or less rainless country and turn the wilderness into fruitful land every year. The 1 millieme stamp of 1914 shows the Nile river with native boats making their picturesque way along its broad reaches.

The sphinx and the pyramids rank next in popular thought to Egypt, and these appear together on many of the earlier stamps of the country, while they are shown separately on the 4 m. and 5 m. values of the 1914 pictorial series.

Ancient memories are also recalled by other stamps of the same series, writes Stanley Phillips, in the Montreal Weekly Star, the 10 m. with the gigantic Colossi of Thebes and the 50 m. which shows the great Pylon of the Temple of Karnak at Luxor, and the 100 m. which pictures for us the curious carved figures of the rock temple of Abu Simbel. The 15 m. stamp issued in 1922 shows a statue of that famous monarch Rameses II.

The religion of ancient Egypt is recalled by two stamp designs, that of the 2 m. of 1914, which gives a "portrait" of the goddess Isis, and the Geographical Congress issue of 1925 on which the bird-headed god Thoth is shown.

The latest commemorative issue, that which celebrates the International Navigation Congress, takes us to another temple, that of Deir el Bahari, from one of whose wall carvings the design of an ancient Egyptian ship is drawn.

More modern buildings are illustrated on the 3 m. and 50 m. of the 1914 issue, which depict the Ras-el-Tin Palace, Alexandria, and the famous Citadel of Cairo respectively.

Modernity is laying its hand on the land of the Pharaohs, however, and here again the stamp album provides evidence of the fact. The 200 m., the highest value of the 1914 pictorial issue, gives a fine view of the great engineering triumph, the Assouan Dam, which holds up the Nile water which would otherwise be wasted during flood time, for use in times of drought. A still more modern note is struck by the latest air mail stamp, which shows airplanes in flight over the Nile Delta, and by the new Express Letter stamp which gives a desert scene in which the camel is replaced by the up-to-date motor bicycle.

The political struggles of modern Egypt can be read in her stamps. French influences is shown by the French inscriptions on the earlier stamps, but later we find English used instead. Then comes the grant of self-government in 1922, and the "independent" overprint on the pictorial stamps, followed by the issue of the King Fuad portrait stamps, on which the inscriptions are in native characters only.

One advantage is possessed by Egyptian stamps for the collector's point of view. There are not many issues, and it is possible to get together quite a representative collection of these very interesting stamps for a modest sum.

TOLD 'EM "TO 'OP IT"

ABLE SEAMAN STOPPED CHINESE ARMY.

Commander Hartford Tells of an Amusing Incident, Which Shows How Britain's "Bulwarks" Do Their Duty—Other Stories.

The British sailor or soldier in China finds himself in strange situations sometimes.

Commander G. B. Hartford who has written a very amusing and interesting book of reminiscences, "Commander R.N." was one day in charge of the small British Concession at Kiu Kiang, which has been so much in the public eye recently. He was making his usual round of the sentries, and had just received the routine reply from one of them on one of the gates that he had nothing to report, and began to walk away.

"Oh, beg pardon, sir, perhaps I had better mention it," the sentry called out, as if by way of an afterthought. 'A Chinese army tried to march in 'ere about an hour ago; so I told 'em to 'op it.'

"This halted me with a jerk, and I said to the sentry: 'Do you mind making yourself a bit clearer?'

"'Well, sir, your orders are that no armed Chinamen are to be allowed to enter this 'ere concession. When this 'ere army marches up towards this 'ere gate I advances two or three paces, comes on guard with my rifle with bayonet attached, and says, "Ah!" The army 'alts, and the general who was leading with his staff on 'orseback sends one of 'em up to me to ask what the trouble is, I explains, and he goes back to the general, and there's a good bit of parleying going on before 'e comes back again.

"'"General says," 'e says, "that 'e only wants to pay 'is compliments to the British consul and report that the republic 'as come out on top. Is this 'ere district, and that 'e 'as no more to fear," or words to, that effect.

"'"I am not the person to ask from me," I says, "that neither the consul nor me never 'ad anything to fear in this 'ere concession, and that if he is so anxious to pay 'is compliments he can enter with two of 'is staff, provided that 'e 'ands 'is arms over to me, and that the army piles arms in the interval."

"Then the general and two of 'is staff comes up to me, bows and 'ands me their swords, and I leans them up against the gate there. "You 'urry up," I says; "I don't want to 'ave to wait 'ere all day for the likes of you! This 'ere concession 'as given me quite enough trouble already," I says.

"In about five minutes 'e was back again and, I gives 'im 'is sword. The army unpiles arms forms up, and marches off. I 'ope I 'aven't done anything wrong, sir, but I hardly thought it worth mentioning at first."

A small British gunboat was made fast to a bank in the West River, Canton. It was afternoon, the crew were off duty ashore or asleep, and the ship appeared to be deserted save for the wardroom-boy, who was preparing tea in the galley. A sampan full of brigands saw a fine chance for looting a defenceless steamer and accordingly the arch-brigand stalked on board. Hearing the noise, the boy ran out. "What do you think you are doing?" asked the boy.

The brigands intimated that they intended to loot the ship, and requested, by means of a pistol-point, that the boy should show where the loot was to be found.

"But you can't do that," the boy protested. "This is a British warship!"

"Oh, sorry," said the brigand, most politely and considerately. "Why didn't you say so before?" And he and his followers made a hasty exit.

Every district in China has a guild or union of beggars to which they one and all belong. These beggars pay a small annual tax to the government for being allowed to extract foreigners' money, consequently Chinese officials in both beggars thrust their diseased limbs into your face until in sheer disgust and self-defence you give them money. But sometimes the beggars go on strike, and then the visitor to China has immunity from these nuisances. Commander Hartford tells of a beggars' strike that occurred when the Government, to swell their revenue, demanded a beggars' tax of fifteen cents per head a week instead of four per month. A week passed, a month, two months, then the Government were forced to approach the head of the beggars in his lowly hovel and "sue" back to the old tax. The beggars condescended to beg again. And in Shanghai there is a thieves' union which has been known to go on strike.

Struck Another Match.

A north country laird lost his wife, and erected a beautiful monument to her memory with an inscription setting out all her good qualities, and concluding with the quotation, "The light has gone out of my life." Some time afterwards, however, he took another wife, and fearing that her goodness might be hurt if she saw the gorgeous tomb he went to the stonecutter and asked him to try and alter the inscription.

"Aright," said the man of granite, "I'll fix it up."

Subsequently the husband and wife went to see the monument, and found that the stonecutter had kept his promise by simply adding the words, "but I have struck another match."

She Knew.

Granny: "You girls are so useless nowadays. Why, I don't believe you know what gramophones are for."

Grandchild: "What a dear old Granny you are! Why, they are to make the gramophone play, of course."

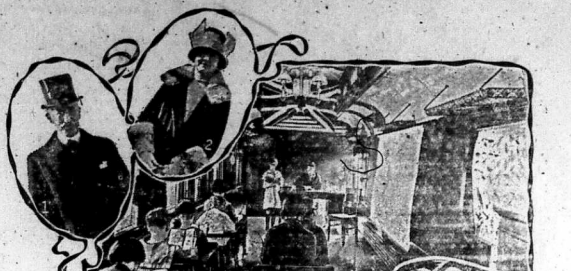
Weight of Paint.

By repeated painting, minor additions, and repairs, the weight of every ship is increased to a considerable degree. It is estimated that this increase amounts to about nine tons per annum in cargo vessels of 8,000 tons.

Gypsy Superstitions.

Gypsies are very superstitious, particularly in their fear of the dead. They believe that so long as the possessions of a dead gypsy remain intact the spirit will visit them and ill-luck and misfortune will dog the camp. They never utter the names of the dead, and for a long time after a death they will not eat or drink anything that was a favorite of the departed. On the day after the funeral all the clothes and other belongings are solemnly burned. Then all the crockery and utensils are broken and thrown into the nearest running water. Sometimes even the horse of a dead gypsy is destroyed.

Vice-Regal Party Visits School Car



(1 and 2) Viscount and Lady Willingdon. (3) Interior of School Car. (4) C.P.R. School car stationed in midwinter at Ramsay, Ont.

When His Excellency Viscount Willingdon and Lady Willingdon arrived at Ramsay, Ont., recently, it was for the purpose of inspecting the Canadian Pacific school car which has created so much discussion since its inauguration last September. Walter McNally, the teacher who has been in charge of the car since it was used for the purpose, met Their Excellencies and told them of the mode of teaching employed, how the classes were conducted and of the deep interest taken by the children in this new departure in disseminating education throughout a section which hitherto has been practically unserved by schools. So great was the interest aroused, said Mr. McNally, that night classes for children and adults had been found necessary.

Viscount and Lady Willingdon expressed their delight at the opportunity of inspecting the school car and Her Ladyship especially made a point of chatting with the children who confirmed their teacher's claim as to the car's popularity. Lady Willingdon was highly pleased with her experience and handed the children chocolates, also presenting her own and His Excellency's photographs to be placed in the car. On bidding the children good-bye, she made a point of asking Mr. McNally to give his scholars a half-holiday in remembrance of the visit and this was of course done.

Lord Willingdon, on leaving, remarked that it was quite evident that the Canadian Pacific Railway was taking great interest in the welfare of the children along the more remote C.P.R. lines. He complimented both the company and the Ontario Minister of Education on the great educational work they were pursuing in that district. Mr. McNally presented Their Excellencies with a book of photographs of the school car and the classes it serves at a variety of points on the 125 miles of tracks along which it moves.

WOMAN WOULD BE SOLDIER

The Story of Hannah Snell's Romantic Career.

When the British Prime Minister related recently the story of Hannah Snell, the woman soldier, there must have been many among the listeners to whom her name conveyed nothing at all. Yet less than 150 years ago she was a national celebrity.

Hannah was born in Fryer street, Worcester, England, in 1723, and it is believed she also spent many years of her life at Walsall. Her father was a hosier and dyer, and on the death of her parents she, then seventeen years of age, came to live at Wapping with a sister who had married a carpenter, John Gray. Soon afterwards she herself married a Dutch sailor, who, when she was twenty-two, culminated a series of brutal attacks upon her by deserting her a few months before her baby was born.

The child only lived a few months. The stout-spirited Hannah, whose affection for her husband persisted, borrowed both a suit of clothes and the name of her brother-in-law and began a romantic search for her errant partner. Her wanderings brought her to Coventry, where began the most remarkable phase in this remarkable woman's career. She was accepted as a man by Col. Guise's Foot Regiment, and for the next four and a half years served with the British Army.

We find that during the Scottish rebellion she marched to Carlisle, where a jealous sergeant faked a charge against her. She was ordered to receive six hundred lashes! Whether she feared the physical agony of such an ordeal, or whether it was the knowledge that a public disrobing would reveal her identity, it is impossible to say. Probably it was motives that caused her to desert and eventually find her way to Portsmouth. There she enlisted in Prince's Regiment of Marines, and with Admiral Boscawen's squadron joined H.M. sloop Swallow bound for the East Indies.

During the siege of Pondicherry, Hannah was the first in a party of British to plunge into the river where the water ran breast-high, in the face of incessant fire from the French batteries. It is recorded that she was on picket guard for seven successive nights, and for fourteen days worked as stoutly as her fellows in throwing up trenches.

Later, in the same siege, she was badly wounded. Standing knee-deep in a flooded trench, she fired thirty-seven rounds from her musket before she was hit—one bullet in her right leg, one in her left, and a bad flesh wound. She permitted a doctor to attend to her legs, but concealed the fourth wound, as to have allowed him to treat it would have revealed her sex. Instead, the plucky woman probed the wound with the point of a thumb, found the bullet, and dressed the flesh with her own hands.

Her casualties at Pondicherry effected her return to England. It was not until she was discharged from her regiment that she confessed her cherished secret to her former messmates. Her story reached the ears of the Duke of Cumberland, who obtained for her a pension of £30 a year.

The Royal Hospital Chelsea has in its keeping incontrovertible evidence that Hannah Snell was once an out-patient and wore the pensioners' uniform. A print of her is to be seen in the board room of the hospital. She died in 1792 at the age of sixty-nine.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

A World Without Paper Would Be an Extraordinary Place.

Do you know what commodity enters most into our lives? The reply is—paper. A world without paper would be an extraordinary place. Business would practically stop, for it is no exaggeration to say the world of to-day runs on paper.

The first English paper mill was set up at Stevenage in the reign of Henry VII., and another was started at Dartford by John Spielgman in 1588. From that date paper-making became a national industry. We soon led in the art, and have kept the foremost position ever since, says an article in a London paper.

Now to describe how an up-to-date paper mill works. Paper's raw material is wood-pulp and rags, but an astonishing variety of other fibrous materials has been used—the barks of greens, many tendrils, the stalks of the nettle, thistle, clematis, lily, the cabbage, and moss, sawdust, shavings, fir rones, and even potatoes!

Let us follow the rags. First, after sterilization, they are placed in a machine that rapidly cuts them into small pieces. From there they go to another machine called a "duster," which opens the rags up and extracts more dust. The next step is to immerse them in an enormous boiler, and in that, with water and chemicals and high-pressure steam, the rags are reduced to a pulp such as never did any boiler have existed is now loosened, and the next stage is "washing" in yet another huge machine.

The industry requires so many and such enormous machines. Some are fifty yards long! The tanks and vats are like swimming baths. And water is everywhere. After dust-extraction it enters into every operation. A thousand gallons or more are used every minute.

"Washing" completed, the rags, now looking like wet cotton wool, are bleached. This is done in huge tanks. The one-time rags circulate round and round for several hours until they are pure white. Then the bleaching liquor is drained off and the wet fibre, looking now like stirred-up snow is left.

Wood-pulp has not so many preliminary operations. After being broken up in a pulping machine and dissolved in water, it is ready for bleaching, and subsequent processes are the same.

Bleaching finished, the "half-stuff" is—the name now—has to face three other vat-machines in which knives cut the fibres and bruise them generously. At this stage various chemicals and colorings are added. After this the pulp is almost ready for the paper-making machines. It reaches these after circulating in wash-troughs or "sand traps" to permit grit, and so on, to settle.

Like a watery soup the pulp is fed to a perforated barrel, which would hold back anything more than a single fibre! Then it runs on to an endless, travelling wire gauze. Through the latter the water drains away from the "soup," leaving on the gauze an even film of fibre which is led through rollers that squeeze out the last drop of moisture. The sheet of paper thus formed winds itself round steam-heated cylinders, and ultimately issues, winding itself on an enormous reel, as smooth paper. Every sheet of paper is sorted by hand and examined.

Canada Buys U. S. Apples.

Canada is the best customer of the United States for oranges, lemons, peaches, grapes and berries, and is second only to the United Kingdom in the list of importers of United States apples. An official publication from Washington says that more than $30,000,000 worth of apples were exported from the United States in 1926, an increase of $11,000,000 over 1925.

To Develop Tidal Power.

A bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac Tidal Power Co. to develop the tidal power of that stream, where it is estimated between 100,000 and 200,000 h.p. can be developed at about $23,000,000, has been introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature. The project, if carried out, may make possible the electrification of the entire railway system between St. John and Halifax.

Women with red hair usually keep their fair complexions unblemished to a more advanced age than those with darker hair.

MONK THE CZARINA LOVED.

Amazing Statement by Rasputin's Daughter.

Sophia Rasputin, the pretty and talented daughter of Gregory Rasputin, the monk who played such a prominent part in the history of Russia just before the revolution, and was finally killed by Prince Youssoupoff, is dedicating the rest of her life to works of piety and charity.

All this, to those who know Miss Rasputin, says an article in the London Tit-Bits, is not so surprising as the fact that she plans to follow the career of an evangelist, without giving up the professions in which she has already won considerable success—those of dancing, acting, and singing.

Miss Rasputin indignantly resented the idea that her pledging of herself to works of piety and charity is an effort to offer atonement for what many think were the crimes of her father. In his daughter's mind Gregory Rasputin is a saint.

"My father was spoiled by the Czarina, who fell in love with him and proposed that he should marry her morganatically," says Sophia Rasputin. "Since the czar was in love with another woman, the czarina found solace in my father's teaching that love, when regarded from a higher view, was a religious sentiment.

"The fact that the czarina was preparing to become the morganatic wife of my father was not generally known. Abundant evidence that this was her plan is to be found in her private diary.

"I met the czarina and her daughters, being presented to them as a member of the family. 'Sophia, my child,' or 'Sophia, my sister,' is how I was addressed by the czarina and her daughters. The czarina told me that in one month I would live in the palace and be a member of her family."

Miss Rasputin made a thrilling escape from Petrograd when the fury of the revolutionists was turned against everybody connected with the Court. With about two thousand roubles in gold in her possession, she was able to bribe her way to Riga. From there she went to Nice, where her father had bought a villa with the czarina's money.

Miss Rasputin lived some years quietly in Nice, where she still has a modest villa. It was there that she started to prepare herself for the stage by studying drama, dancing, and music. She came to live in Rome, and was hailed as a marvellous actress and ballerina. Later she played in cinema pictures in France and Germany, under the name of Sophia Gregorieva.

Miss Rasputin declares that her father dictated the policy of Russia for the last five years of the monarchy. The czar and the czarina never hesitated to do what he asked them to do.

"When the body of my father was found in the frozen Neva river," says Miss Rasputin, "the czarina hurried to the morgue and took the body in her own motor-car to the chapel, where she wept over it day and night until it was buried.

"A few weeks after the death of my father I was taken to the palace. The czarina kissed me and told me that she considered me her adopted child and would care for me as if I was her own daughter. It was then that she told me: 'I loved your father as I never loved another man, and we were to have been married next summer.'"

Fortune From a Gown.

The famous firm of Worth was founded by a Lincolnshire solicitor, Charles Worth, who was born in India in the time of the Empress Eugenie. He designed a gown worn by the Princess de Metternich at one of the Tuileries balls, and the empress, then the acknowledged leader of the world's fashions, was so charmed with it that she sought out Worth and encouraged him in the privilege of making her own dresses.

His son, Jean Worth, who died recently, carried on the traditions of the firm. On the few occasions when he gave his views on women's dress, he emphasized the slavery of the majority of women to fashion. He deplored the modern craze for show and glitter, and the inharmonious blending of materials such as fur and lace. As an artist, he loathed many of the things he had to do as a business man.

Jean Worth was a supreme artist in simplicity. That is why his creations were so difficult to copy successfully.

Finest Separator Oil; that won't freeze or gum up your machine, 25c. a quart at Wallace's. Why pay more?

Rev. R. J. Dumbrille, rector of Kempfville, and Rural Dean, of Grenville, has accepted the appointment of Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, and will begin his work here on July 1st.

Miss Marie McNeil, who is a member of the Nurses' Training School of Roosevelt Hospital, New York, has passed her final examinations with honors and will graduate from that institution on May 10th.

The Adolphustown Women's Institute will hold their meeting on May 14th, at the home of Mrs. Ercell Foster, at 2.30 p.m. sharp. Mrs. Miller, District President, will be present and a good attendance is requested.

A meeting of the Napanee Institute will be held in the Agricultural rooms on Thursday, May 19th, at 2.30. The speaker will be Mrs. C. Feild Robertson, president of the Provincial Women's Institute. A large attendance is requested. 24-b

With the aid of two or three pyrene fire extinguishers, what might have proved a very serious fire, was prevented at Paul's garage on Monday afternoon, about five o'clock. An employee used them to good advantage and the blaze was out when the firemen arrived.

In the list of Napaneegans who passed in the recent examinations at Queen's University, the name of Mr. Clarence W. Scott was inadvertently omitted. Mr. Scott, who holds an important position with the International Bridge Co., of Walkerville, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Scott, West street.

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Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

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The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $3 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. A New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.
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Beauty Parlor

In charge of Mlle. Florence Jinner.
Finger Water Waving, French Marcelling, Wax Marcelling, Facial Massage, and Shampooing.
All tools sterilized.
Telephone 460 for appointments.

Marcelle.....75c.
Shampoo.....50c.
Hair Cut.....35c.
Facials.....35c.
Also Scalp Treatment

Lawn Mowers, Lawn Hose, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Sprayers—see BOYLE & SON.

The work of putting in storm sewers on Centre street preparatory to laying a pavement was commenced on Tuesday morning.

The remains of the late John N. Hudgin, who died at Phoenix, N.Y., will arrive in Napanee today (Tuesday) and interment will be at Riverside at 1 p.m.

Rev. R. J. and Mrs. Dumbrille, of Kempfville, were severely injured on Saturday last when their light coupe was struck by a milk truck and overturned. Rev. Dumbrille is the new vicar of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Napanee.

The Napanee branch of the Belleville Creameries is running at full capacity these days. Their output of butter so far this year is far in advance of that of any previous year. They are making at the Napanee plant about 17,000 lbs. of butter a week.

Geo. Burgoyne, who was employed by a farmer named J. Kearns, near Centreville, was arrested in Ottawa on Friday, charged with the theft of $2.20 from his employer. The prisoner is an Irish emigrant and was hired by Mr. Kearns only a few days ago. $2.10 of the money was found on the lad when arrested. The prisoner appeared before the Police Magistrate and was remanded to gaol for a week.

"Peg O' My Heart," a comedy in three acts scored a decided and well merited success in the school room of Trinity Church on Thursday evening, the presentation being given by a Belleville cast. The play was given under the auspices of the Lawn Tennis Club of Trinity Church and seating capacity was in a premium when the curtain went up for the first act. The members of the cast, under the careful training of Miss Jessie Tuite, teacher of elocution in Albert College, Belleville, portrayed their individual parts in a most creditable manner and it is safe to say that no better presentation of a play has been given in Napanee in years. The audience were immensely pleased with it, and the applause tendered to the players was well deserved.

Brighten Up.

Use Martin-Senour 100% pure paints, varnishes and lacquers for spring painting. Glass, oils and lead.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

A WORKHOUSE ROMANCE.

Romance, Pathos, and Comedy All Mingle Together at Gretna.

The most pathetic wedding to my knowledge was one solemnized between an elderly couple, writes Walter Graham, blacksmith-priest of Gretna Green. They seemed to be in poor circumstances. They had, in truth, walked several miles from a neighboring village to go through the ceremony, and when they arrived at the blacksmith's shop they had not the money to pay the fees. An arrangement was reached and the couple were married.

Once they were man and wife more of their story was forthcoming. Many years previously they had known each other. The man had loved the woman, but she had married someone else. They had parted and had not seen each other until they met again —in the workhouse! Through all his vicissitudes he had kept her image sacred. Like her, he had suffered at the hands of fickle Fate. "But no," he added, "Fate has really been kind to me, for by bringing me to the workhouse she has brought me back to you!"

Arm in arm, this pathetic pair left the village. They were off on their honeymoon—back to the workhouse.

His Little Job.

An amusing little story is being told concerning Sir William Orpen, the famous portrait painter.

It seems that he was staying recently at a certain country house, and incidentally painting a portrait of the owner.

One morning Sir William came down before breakfast to work on the picture, which was set in a locked, improvised studio, to which none of the servants had access.

He was met in the hall by the butler, who said: "Excuse me, sir! You're a painter, aren't you?"

"Certainly," said Orpen.

"Well, sir, I wish you'd do a little job for me. One of my footmen has yielded some paint off the drawing-room door, and there will be no end of a row if the master sees it. Will you touch it up a bit?"

"Of course I will," said Orpen and fetching his palette and brushes he did the job, thoroughly enjoying the humor of the situation.

The World's Biggest Job?

Who holds the biggest business job in the world? This question was put to a man whose job is certainly one of the three biggest in London, and he answered without hesitation: "Mr. Edward W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

When Mr. Beatty started with the C.P.R. his salary was $12 a week. We don't know what his income will be now, for he controls 20,000 miles of railways, a $25,000,000 chain of hotels, eighty-three ocean and lake steamers, 115,000 miles of telegraph lines, 100,000 employes scattered throughout the world from Europe to the Far East, a $20,000,000 irrigation project, millions of acres of farm lands, a great express delivery company, coal mines, saw mills, grain terminals, and about 100 other allied interests.

Congress Playing Cards, recognized as the finest in the world, $1.00 a package in either Bridge or ordinary. Other cards 40 and 50c. at Wallace's Drug Store.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. J. G. Daly is in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson McCabe, Oshawa, spent the week-end in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Guess are on a trip to the West Indies and South America.

Mrs. T. B. Wallace and Miss Helen Wallace leave on Thursday for a trip to New York and Atlantic City.

Mr. J. L. Boyes was in Montreal last week attending the welcoming of the new ocean liner, the "Albertic," on her first trip to Canada.

Rev. P. A. and Mrs. Scott, Denbigh, spent last week with relatives in Napanee.

Mr. Laurie Douglas, Toronto, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Douglas.

Miss Olive Withers has joined the nursing class of the Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Phippen, Bath, are visiting their son, Mr. Archie Phippen, at Fort Gary, Man.

Miss Annie Gray, Roblin, has joined the nursing class of the Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Shibley, San Francisco, Cal., are guests of Mr. Geo. Shibley.

Mrs. Otis Shannon, Montreal, is spending a week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy spent the week-end in Peterboro.

Mr. Casper Bell, of Watertown, N.Y., was renewing acquaintances in Napanee on Saturday.

Miss Tille Waller, Napanee, is one of the nursing class of the Kingston General Hospital, who will graduate on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. VanAlstyne attended Convocation held in Grant Hall, at Queen's, Kingston, on Wednesday.

Miss Hazel VanAlstyne received her honor B. A. degree at Queen's on May 4th.

Mr. Russell Dennis left last week for Prescott, where he has secured a position.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred King, Mrs. Kirkpatric and Miss Florence spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Loucks' Enterprise. Mrs. Loucks and Muriel returned with them for a visit.

Miss Irene Cowan, Toronto, granddaughter of Geo. W. Shibley, Napanee, was successful in passing her examinations in the day classes of the Toronto Bible College, which closed for the season April 29th, at Trinity United Church, Toronto, where the Graduating Exercises were held last Friday. Miss Cowan attended the evening classes for three years, and obtained her certificate in April, 1925. Next year she expects to graduate from the day classes and receive the College diploma. Miss Cowan has been appointed by the Toronto City Mission to undertake mission work at Bronte, Ont., during the summer months.

DEATHS

Anderson—At Kingston General Hospital, on Thursday, May 5th, 1927, Jennie Wagar, beloved wife of Mr. T. V. Anderson, in her 64th year.

Lasher—At Richmond, on Wednesday, May 4th, 1927, Joseph Lasher, aged 78 years.

Lasher—At Richmond, on Saturday, May 7th, 1927, Jane Lasher, relict of the late Joseph Lasher.

Lake—At Morven, on Thursday, May 5th, 1927, J. F. Lake, in his 63rd year.

She'd Ken.

It was market and Christmas day, and John Smith, farmer, Bograxie, after finishing his business in the corn market, went to celebrate the season, with the result that he got dirty "awd to do," and missed the last train home. Making his way to the Post Office, he brusquely demanded a telegraph form.

"Will ye fill it up for me?"

"Oh, sure," said the clerk, "what shall I says?"

"Let's see. Oh, ay, just address it to Mrs. Smith, Bograxie, and says, 'Lost the train—Jock'."

"But won't you give some reason for losing the train?" asked the clerk.

"Oh; we wouldna bother aboot that —she'll ken!"

A Foolproof Parachute.

A foolproof parachute which comes into operation automatically was tested at Hendon airdrome, England, recently in the presence of Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation. Its operation was demonstrated by the inventor, Capt. Frerl, of the Italian Air Force. In addition to opening automatically the parachute has the advantage of being easily detachable when the ground is safely reached.

No Better After 3,000 Years.

In intellect, ideals, artistic achievement, and muscular prowess, the people of to-day are not the human dross of 3,000 years ago, according to Prof. Millikan, the world-famous scientist.

The Ptarmigan's Home.

The ptarmigan, snow bunting and dotterel are the only birds that make their home on the High Tops, as the Alpine county of Scotland is called.

First Drawing of a Domestic Fowl.

Over three thousand years old, a black ink or crayon drawing of a domestic jungle fowl is now on view at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London. The drawing is on a limestone flake, and was chipped from the interior of Tutankhamen's tomb. Scientists who have studied the preparation and ornamentation of the tomb consider that it is the first drawing known of the domestic fowl.

For fresh White Fish phone 130. FRANK H. PERRY.

Robinson's Spring Hosiery Week

May 12th to 18th inclusive

You will find Three Great Assets in Buying Hosiery at our Store

Style

Value

Service

Women to-day select their hosiery with the care which formerly was lavished on gowns and hats, for now stockings are such important wearables in the average person's wardrobe. Our Spring and Summer stocks are made with infinite care in Canada's finest mills. Our present assemblages display both sheer and service weight qualities in the whole gamut of Paris-Right shades.

You can tell at a glance if your hosiery is smart, but the hidden honesty that means weeks of additional wear is only rivalled by actual use. Robinson's Hosiery for this season sets a new value for the dollar. Throughout the season of daily wear you will find a real thrill of economical satisfaction in wearing them. Purchased as they are from the very source of supply, we can offer you values not obtainable elsewhere in or out of town.

With hosiery such an important item of fashionable apparel, our hosiery departments have formulated a policy of quick action. Featured are the most successful lines, in all the fashionable and authentic shades. Shoes and costumes can be matched-up perfectly in a moment's notice, and invariably matched at the price you want to invest.

Special Window and Department displays have been arranged for Hosiery Week and we invite your inspection

Plated Lisle and Cotton Hosiery

Art silk plated on mercerized lisle, elastic ribb top, seam up the back, with extra spliced heels and toes. Peach, Bran, Grain, $1.00 pair.

Silk plated Hose, in shades of French Nude and Bran, with fancy blue stripe, plain hem, double sole, heel and toe, $1.00 pair.

Art silk plated on lisle, in fancy stitch, ribb lisle tops. Colors Moonlight, French Nude, Grain, Harvest, Peach, Biscuit, 90c. pair.

Plain Lisle Hose, mercerized with ribb elastic top, reinforced heels and toes, double sole. Black only. 59c. pair.

Plain Cotton Hose in good weight, double garter hem, high spliced heels, double sole, colors Black, Airedale, Zinc, 25c. pair.

Children's Hosiery - Silk, Lisle and Cotton

"Veneta" Junior Misses silk stocking with double garter hem, made to fit the slim legs in Misses' size, double silk sole, double lisle heel and toe. Colors Champagne, Oak Buff, French Nude, Plaza Grey. Sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½. Price $1.00 pair.

1/1 Art Silk Plated on lisle, with plain knit feet. Colors Peach, Biscuit, Beaver. Price 50c., 59c. pair.

1/1 Infant's White Hose, in art silk plated on lisle. Sizes 4½, 5, 5½. Price 50c. pair.

Boys' 1/1 ribb Buster Brown stocking, made extra strong to wear, with plain knit feet. Black only, sizes 6½ to 11. Price 50c. pair.

Girls' and Boys' 1/1 ribb Cotton Hose, with plain knit feet. Colors Sand, Brown, Black. 25c. pair.

Fancy Plaid Socks, ⅞ length, plated lisle, in Blue and Sand, Red and Sand, Brown and Sand, Blue and Rose check. Price 75c., 59c. pair.

Mercerized ribb, ⅞ length socks, plain shades of Peach, Biscuit, and Moonlight, with fancy colored tops. Price 75c., 50c. pair.

Short Silk Socks, in fancy stitch to form a plaid effect. Plain shades with white stripe in cuff. Colors White, Peach, Blue, Pink. 65c. pair.

High Class Silk Hosiery Perfect Satisfaction

Silk Hosiery to Wear with Shorter Skirts

And the skirts grow shorter and shorter as Paris decrees, so the new hosiery is made silk to the top, or to the hem, whichever you prefer. They also have the run preventing stripe, which adds to the wear.

Ask to see the new Spring shades at the Hosiery Counter.

KAYSER SILK HOSIERY

Is distinguished by its wearing qualities. Full fashioned, and silk to the top, in all the newest shades. Also silk to the hem. Colors Hoggar, Chaire, Atmosphere, Sonata, Tille, Platinum, Boulevard. Priced at $2.50, $2.00 pair.

ORIENT SILK HOSE

With the purple stripe, full fashioned, mercerized lisle, garter hem, silk is service weight. Colors Atmosphere, Nude, Nothing, Pablo, Rose Marie. Price $2.00 pair.

HARVEY SILK HOSE

Rich, lustrous, pure silk, service weight hose, silk extends from hem to toe, fine, clear, even weave in six of the newest and most popular shades, Riveria, Hoggar, Atmosphere, Pongee, Cheri, Platinum. Price $1.50 pair.

HARVEY SILK AND RAYON HOSE

With lisle garter top, silk to hem, extra spliced heels and toes, double sole. Colors Hoggar, Ponsee, Riveria, Cameo, Platinum, Circassian, Atmosphere, Black, White. Price $1.00 pair.

RAYON SILK HOSE

In a fine even weave silk to hem, reinfoced heels and toes, double sole. Colors Peach, Oak Buff, Platinum, Black. Price 75c. pair.

3 SPECIALS FOR HOSIERY WEEK

GROUP No. 1

SILK HOSIERY
Regular $2.00 pair
Sale Price $1.19

88 pair only, pure thread Silk Hose, including service weights and chiffons. Colors Circassian, Bran, Pongee, Bois de Rose, Platinum, Grey. Not all sizes in any shade.

GROUP No. 2

SILK HOSIERY
On Sale 79c. pair
Regular $1.50 and $1.75 pair

75 pair only Silk Hose, with plain hem or elastic ribb top. Odd lines and sizes in colors Beige, White, Oriental, Pearl, Rose, Taupe, Azete, Black.

GROUP No. 3

SILK HOSIERY
On Sale 49c. pair
Regular 79c. to $1.00 pair

84 pair only all Silk and Rayon Silk Hose with lisle garter top, reinforced heels and toes, double silk sole. All first quality.

Colors Flesh, Beige, Cordovan, Rose, Taupe.

MEN'S HOSIERY

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER NEEDS

We are exceptionally well prepared to take care of your Hosiery needs for Spring and Summer wear.

Our stocks were never more carefully selected, our assortments never so complete, and our prices will meet with the approval of every man.

Lack of space will not permit us to enumerate every number, but we invite you to come in and carefully examine the many lines which we have placed in stock.

At 25c.—An exceptionally good Cotton Hose, ribbed top, in colors Brown and Grey.

At 35c., 3 prs. for $1.00—The famous Silkoline Hose. Particularly good colors.

Plain Brown, Plain Camel, Plain Putty.

At 38c., 2 prs. for 75c.—An extra special line which is sold regularly at 50c. Comes in Navy lisle only.

At 50c.—Fancy Cotton in block pattern in shades of Camel and Brown, Sky and Brown, Monarch Make.

At 50c.—Plain lisle, drop stitch effect, in colors Clay and Red, Buckskin and Horizon, Zinc and Blue.

At 50c.—A special quality in silk and wool, pepper and salt effect. Shades of Dark Grey, Fawn and Tan.

At 65c.—Superior quality lisle, block effect, shades of Taupe and Deer.

At 75c.—Art Silk and Cotton, beautiful patterns in Mauve and Grey, Sky and Grey, Blue with White stripe, Tan with White stripe.

At 75c.—An extra special in plain silks. Colors are Mid Grey, Brown and Navy.

At 75c.—The well-known Silk and Wool and Silk and Merino made by Circle Bar. A big seller.

BOYS' GOLF AND SPORT HOSE

This line sells practically every day in the year and due to our splendid values we are doing a wonderful trade in this line. We have them in Greys, Browns, Heathers, Tans, all with fancy tops. 75c. pair.

MEN'S WORK SOX

Three qualities for Spring and Summer wear. Pepper and salt shades of Blue and Brown. 25c. pair.

Plain Grey Cotton, good weight, special 25c. a pair.

Fawn Cotton, white heel and toe, 35c. pair, 3 pairs for $1.00.

We also have several other lines of fine silks in plain and fancy effects in the best selling shades. 95c. and $1.00 pair.

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